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LAUHLAN DONALDSON.

HISTORY
OF
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF
ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA.
1798 TO 1903.

BY
I. ALLEN JACK, B. A., D. C. L., K. C.
Late Recorder of the City of St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. & A. McMILLAN, 98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
1903.

KF 5212



Dr. William J. Moore

PREFACE.

CONFINEMENT to his room for many years, with disabilities arising from more or less painful and serious illness, has somewhat interfered with the work of the writer of this history. It may further be alleged that the postponement of the issuing of the annals until a century after the inauguration of the Society has resulted in the loss of much important and interesting material. This postponement has, however, not been without some compensation, for had all the material been secured, the volume might have assumed dimensions, perhaps beyond the demand. The plan generally pursued has been to give, when procurable, an account of each annual festival, a biographical sketch of each President and Chaplain, and of a few conspicuous members of the Society, not always office holders, with an occasional reference to financial conditions and social changes, and incidents in some sense relating to the organization. The temptation to increase the number of references to prominent persons holding membership in the Society has been very great, but has been steadily resisted in view of the fact that a history of a body and not of a number of individuals was the end in view. It may be necessary to state, with a view to a proper understanding, that the practice of St. Andrew's Society has always been to consider the ordinary continuance in office as conterminous with the dominical year following the annual election ; thus, if a member had been elected President at the annual meeting in November, 1820, he would be regarded as President for 1821.

To the members of the Publication Committee the author tenders his cordial thanks for many valuable services, but in this connection he begs to refer to Mr. J. Roy Campbell as eminently helpful, and it may be added, that to his exertions is due the collection of portraits contained in the volume. Notwithstanding his efforts he has been unable to obtain portraits of Presidents William Pagan, John Black, Colin Campbell, Alexander McLeod or Dr. John Boyd.

With the hope that the book may prove to some extent useful and attractive to his brothers of the Society and others,

The Author remains their faithful servant,

I. ALLEN JACK.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface,	3
List of Illustrations,	7
Introduction,	9
History,	19
Posthumous Note,	213
Constitution and Bye-Laws,	215
Act of Incorporation,	223
Bequests and Trust Funds,	225
Forms of Bequest,	227
List of Members in 1798,	227
List of Resident Members,	229
List of Honorary Members,	243
List of Life Members,	244
List of Officers,	245
Errata and Addenda,	256
Index,	257

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lauchlan Donaldson, . . . . .	.....	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Andrew Crookshank, . . . . .	.....	<i>Opposite page</i> 29
Hugh Johnston, . . . . .	.....	" 31
Hon. William Black, . . . . .	.....	" 33
Andrew S. Ritchie, .. . . .	.....	" 34
Robert W. Crookshank, . . . . .	.....	" 36
Hon. John Robertson, . . . . .	.....	" 48
John Wishart, . . . . .	.....	" 54
John Duncan, . . . . .	.....	" 56
Adam Jack, . . . . .	.....	" 58
Robert Jardine, . . . . .	.....	" 61
John M. Walker, . . . . .	.....	" 63
Alexander Jardine, .. . . .	.....	" 66
James MacFarlane, .. . . .	.....	" 74
Henry Jack, . . . . .	.....	" 92
George Stewart, . . . . .	.....	" 95
William Thomson, .. . . .	.....	" 99
Luke Stewart, . . . . .	.....	" 108
James Milligan, . . . . .	.....	" 114
John White, . . . . .	.....	" 120
Hon. Robert Marshall, . . . . .	.....	" 127
P. Robertson Inches, . . . . .	.....	" 130
Alexander C. Jardine, . . . . .	.....	" 133
James Knox, . . . . .	.....	" 136
James Straton, . . . . .	.....	" 142
Alexander Rankine, . . . . .	.....	" 146
Robert Jardine, . . . . .	.....	" 152
Robert Milligan, . . . . .	.....	" 154
Murray MacLaren, .. . . .	.....	" 160
James Christie, . . . . .	.....	" 165
George Robertson, .. . . .	.....	" 171
Hon. J. Gordon Forbes, . . . . .	.....	" 188
J. Roy Campbell, . . . . .	.....	" 197
Thomas A. Rankine, . . . . .	.....	" 206
I. Allen Jack, . . . . .	.....	" 213

INTRODUCTION.

TO four distinguished saints is assigned a pre-eminent position in some portion of the British Isles, and of these St. Andrew stands well to the front. He only of the four was a personal follower and chosen disciple of Christ, and to him so often fell the pleasing task of bringing strangers to the Master, that he has been aptly termed by some "the introducer." The fact that he has been selected as the patron of Scotland might also be urged as an additional evidence of his exalted position did not Caledonian modesty prevent. But the Scot is not so wedded to his own selection that he is induced to withhold honor where honor is due. As far back as 1390, in the reign of Richard II of England, John, Lord Welles, an English nobleman, was sent as ambassador to Scotland, and, while attending a banquet there, as a result of a discussion upon the relative prowess of the men of either nation, he challenged any Scot of fitting rank to meet him in combat, and thus determine which of them was the better man. Sir David Lindsay, of Glenesk, promptly accepted the offer, and appointed the festival of St. George for the day of combat, "be reason that he was some-time ane valiant knight." The encounter took place on the day appointed on London bridge, in presence of the king and court and a vast concourse of spectators, and

St. George deigned to smile upon the doughty northern. Sir David received the full shock of his opponent's lance, which broke in pieces on his helmet and visor, and then, to disprove the charge that he was "locked or tied to his saddle," vaulted from his seat and back again, "right deliverly," without using the stirrup or receiving assistance. Each having failed to vanquish the other on horseback, they dismounted and fought on foot, when Sir David managed to thrust his dagger's point between the joints of his antagonist's armor, lifted him off his feet, and hurled him to the ground, where he lay at the victor's mercy, which, in all gentleness and courtesy, was duly extended, notwithstanding a hint to kill from the English king.

Had it been deemed advisable, the Scottish people might easily have selected a patron from among the native born saints of Scotland, of which there were many. Ireland gladly accepted one of these, St. Patrick of glorious memory, for her patron, and there is some reason to believe that she received minor benefits from the sister kingdom. St. Fechan, a true Scot, was a great builder of churches, and from him and one of these the town of Ecclefechan, *i. e.*, *ecclesia*, the church of Fechan, derives its name. Now Ecclefechan, as every one knows, or ought to know, is renowned as the birthplace of Carlyle, and also for its fine potatoes. Again, it is hoped that no honest etymologist will deny that one of the choicest samples of what comes out of the sea, when ready for the cook, receives its designation indirectly from another Scot, St. Finnan. Can there, then, be any doubt that when, in by-gone days, Irishmen sang—

Pitaties and fish are a very good dish
On St. Patrick's day in the morning—

they meant Ecclefechan tatties and Finnan haddies?

Ireland and Scotland have more than once been in accord upon important matters, and there was, indeed, once a time when the Irish were known as Scots, which sometimes has led to confusion. St. Jerome, for instance, having referred to a certain Irishman as *Scotorum pulitibus prægravatus*, one trans-

lator describes him as "made fat with Scotch flummery," while another, whose ignorance is exceeded only by his impudence, renders the clause "having his belly filled and his head bedulled with Scotch porridge."

But hagiology and the past or present relationship existing between the folk of Scotland and those of England, Ireland and Wales are, perhaps, little germane to the subject to be considered, and their discussion must not be unduly prolonged. In truth, there is, perhaps, reason to believe that most of the votaries of St. Andrew take little pains to master the details of his life and character, and in imagination regard him, although in a truly exalted way, as one of themselves. Not that they think of him as wearing the kilt or a Tam o' Shanter, but rather as the embodiment of their national virtues and the sympathizer in their national reminiscences, pride and aspirations. At least it is a pretty general rule that when Scots or their descendants, after their wont when far from the land of the heather, league for social and kindly purposes by reason of national ties, the name of St. Andrew is adopted by the association. It is not necessary to descant at length upon the beauty and utility of such organizations, but a few words may not be out of place. The Scot has no tendency whatever to segregation; on the contrary, one of his strong points is a capacity to adapt himself to circumstances, and readily and thoroughly to become a member of the community which claims, or has a right to claim, him as such. He is usually religious, and, if occasionally he yields to scepticism or agnosticism, he does so seriously and never with offensive flippancy. Perhaps his strongest points are his integrity and his self-respect, and although, through cherishing the former, he may sometimes become parsimonious, though hardly ever inhospitable, and although his self-respect may develop into conceit, his intelligence, his good common sense, and his recognition of what is due by him to others usually save him from being socially objectionable in any way. But while well equipped, and in every way disposed to mingle with others, those of Scottish birth and descent are, for certain purposes, naturally, if not necessarily, drawn together. Though emi-

nently practical and progressive in most of their ideas, they are peculiarly tenacious of time-honored, sometimes singular, but always interesting, Scottish customs. Even the food which graces the table and tempts the palate often carries the mind back to a remote past, and in the secrecy or half mystery involved in its preparation, and sometimes in the triumphant manner of its reception at the feast, suggests that it is not wholly unworthy of something akin to veneration. Again, the national heritage, so rich as to be well nigh inexhaustible, of tune and song and story—patriotic, domestic, religious, convivial, pathetic, humorous—demands for its full interpretation and appreciation the presence and aid of those who glory in the Thistle. But the most noble motive that suggests the formation of St. Andrew's and kindred societies is the intent to help the poor and friendless of John Tamson's sons and daughters in the place where the society exists. Except where the drink habit has claimed a victim, it is rarely that a Scot is reduced to abject poverty; and pride, in almost any case, forbids the request or even the acceptance of charity. But the inevitable results of sickness or other calamity must produce some objects of compassion, and to such it is the pleasant duty of a special committee, secretly and graciously, to extend aid from the funds of the organization. Nothing, at least, is more certain than that many a feckless carle and carline, many a lad and lassie far from the old home-land and seemingly friendless, have thanked God for St. Andrew's Society and blessed its objects and efforts.

For those unacquainted with the facts, it is only proper to give some account of the locality wherein the society to which this record relates was founded. In 1783, a considerable number of persons who, during the war for independence in the British colonies in North America, had adhered to the crown, removed to one or other of the loyal provinces which to-day are included in Canada. Among these were many of Scottish blood, and it was only fitting that of these a fair proportion should have selected what was then a portion of the province with which good King James had associated new world baronetcies, and was known as Nova Scotia, otherwise

New Scotland. Before the coming of the Loyalists this section was but sparsely populated, and chiefly by Acadians, whose language and lineage were French, although for about a score of years a few New Englanders had been settled on the river St. John and at its mouth. Partly to provide salaried offices for distinguished persons who had been reduced from affluence to comparative penury, this territory was separated from Nova Scotia and formed into a new province under the name of New Brunswick, in which St. John was selected and founded as the commercial metropolis. One born and bred in Scotland finds in New Brunswick, especially in and about St. John and some other localities, much in cloud and sky effects, in vegetation and natural scenery, to remind him of home. He may, indeed, sing

"I dinna see the broom,
Wi' its tassels on the lea ;
Nor hear the lintie's sang
O' my ain countrie,"

but in doing so he must ignore many resemblances and emphasize a very few differences if he would be *en rapport* with his song. He may well recall the old land in the new as he wanders among birks and brackens, rowan trees and blaeberries ; over craigs and stretches of peat ; through groves of fir and spruce ; by the margins of salt and fresh water lochs and tarns ; by many a burn and linn ; and, as he plucks the harebell, sweet wild rose or other well-known bloom, or catches the song of the mavis or the blackbird, or the whirl of the grouse.

In the place nomenclature of New Brunswick to-day there are many Scottish names, of which some are as old as the province. In Charlotte county, for instance, a town and parish are called St. Andrews. As, however, the feelings of English, Irish and Welsh were at the same time regarded by naming other parishes in the county after the Saints George, Patrick and David, it is probable that the selection of the appellations is due to love of all pertaining to all parts of the British Isles. And yet there were Scots among the Loyalists of Charlotte county, and tradition tells of one of them, a braw

Highlandman, that he called each of his seven sons "Scharge" after George III, and declared that had they numbered as many more, no one of them should have been baptized by another name. Only imagine the feelings of the shade of "the wee, wee German lairdie" if and when informed of this!

Subsequent to its formation there was a tolerably large immigration to the Province of New Brunswick from Scotland, more especially during the first half of the nineteenth century and the following decade. The immigrants generally arrived singly or as single families, although in some instances there were large parties who proceeded to occupy areas in rural districts selected for their settlement. There is, indeed, no place of consequence in the province in which those of Scottish birth or blood are not among the prominent and valued inhabitants.

Apart, however, entirely from the effect of the introduction of fresh original stock, the tastes, the methods, the idiosyncracies, and the traditions of Scottish settlers are largely transmitted to their descendants, and it may be safely alleged that they do not disappear till some generations have passed away. In this I write from a personal experience to which it is hoped a brief reference will not be out of place. Among my very earliest recollections is the appearance of a grandfather, who hailed from Cupar Fife, a tall spare old gentleman, straight as a rush, with a close shaven face, on which a somewhat austere expression was wholly inconsistent with his tender heart. His rules for his personal conduct and their observance were strict, and his regulations for the government of his household were just, and generally enforced with very persuasive gentleness. He was not a total abstainer, indeed none or few of his contemporaries looked upon moderate drinking as a sin, but a minim in excess of his daily allowance of one tablespoonful of spirits would have burthened his conscience. Saturated with Burns, and a great wealth of song and story from North Britain, and occasionally, notwithstanding his advanced age, exhibiting skill and stately grace in a national dance, he was essentially a typical Scot, and, I think I may add, of a type worthy of perpetuation and regard.

Probably he appeared at his very best when, with profound reverence, never disturbed by untoward incident, he read from the Holy Book and offered prayer, and the assembled members of his family circle raised their voices about him, say in "O God of Bethel by whose hand" to sweet and venerable "Dundee." To this grandsire my father was largely, if not wholly, indebted for the stock of songs forever associated with my childhood and almost my cradle. Songs they were of infinite diversity: "The East Neuk o' Fife" and "The Land o' the Leal," "Maggie Lauder" and "Ye Banks and Braes," "Johnnie Cope" and "A wee bird cam," "Duncan Gray" and "John Anderson my Jo," and very many more. Yet even in childhood I had an inkling of what, in later life, struck my mind with the force of full conviction, that there was no incongruity in this rare collection, but that it really formed a perfectly harmonious whole. While hearing and partly learning these fine old ballads, I was striving to master the details of the patriarchal period of Bible history, and listening to the stories told with so much descriptiveness and picturesque power in simple English. It is, perhaps, not strange that my ideas got mixed, and led me to suspect that the kilted clans were in some way connected with the patriarchs and their times. I was almost certain that the origin of "The Campbells are Coming" was as far back as Abraham's day; could refer to xxiv Genesis, v. 63, in support of my hypothesis; and was encouraged by the information that Campbell should be pronounced Cawmell, which is much like camel.

When the Reverend John Skinner wrote his bright and rollicking verses to "The Reel o' Tullochgorum," he greatly helped to break down the barriers which separated his countrymen from each other, and time and circumstances have accomplished much in the same direction. Happily, however, Scots are not all homogeneous, their differences in character, habits and tongue being just sufficient to provide an entertaining study without arousing the jeers of disdain or ridicule. St. Andrew's Society has one question to ask of an applicant—Are you of Scottish birth or lineage?—and an answer in the

affirmative entitles him to be accepted as a member, if otherwise approved. Lowlanders predominate in St. John, and generally in New Brunswick. There are, however, many Highlanders by descent in the Province of Quebec who speak only French but have Highland names; and there are communities in Nova Scotia wherein the prayers, singing and preaching in kirk are in Gaelic. I have, indeed, encountered every kind of Scot somewhere in New Brunswick, often living at ease, occasionally in honest poverty. Once, when as a lad I passed a night in the only room, well filled with occupied beds, beneath a humble roof of a small farmer, I listened to a tirade in broad Lowland dialect upon false modesty from the guid-wife, because on rising I shrank from the exhibition of my naked shanks.

Again, while on a shooting exhibition at Escuminac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I delighted a Highland family with the sight, smell and taste of a lemon, of which they had never even heard.

Some years ago there was a most pronounced Highlander in St. John who always spoke of himself as "hersel," and addressed me, a sedate practitioner of law, with a somewhat dour visage, when giving him directions as to the construction of drains, as "ma tear." As an example of one disposed to cling to early habits and to avoid experiments, at least, in the matter of food, I may mention a distinctly successful seeker after fortune, and the possessor of a snug holding, in connection with an anecdote. A visitor to whom he exhibited his garden, including a fine bed of lettuce, hazarded the supposition that he must often have salad with his meals. "Mon," was the indignant response, "d'ye tak me for a coo?"

Of the Reverend Mr. McGregor, a Presbyterian minister of the old school, which paid but little deference to studies which were not in some sense ethical, a characteristic story is told. About 1840, the directors of the Mechanics' Institute of St. John proposed to have a course of lectures in chemistry, upon which he remarked: "Cheymistry! What is cheymistry? It's naething but a callaction o' facts."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to one who had sent him

a book called "Burns and the Kirk": "I find it full of interest, for it treats a question which has long puzzled me; how strait-laced Scotland could clasp her national poet to her bosom without breaking her stays." Admitting the influence of Burns upon his countrymen, and no one dare deny it, it is intensely interesting to study its nature and method of operation. Dr. Fairbairn, in a recent work, claims that Sir Walter Scott aided materially in laying the foundation of the ritualistic movement in the Church of England, and it is only fair to his literary brother to give him due credit for any change effected by his teachings, if there has been such in the kirk. It is not possible here to deal with such a topic analytically, critically or otherwise, than in very general terms, but, perhaps, this may be sufficient. There are two words of Latin origin, but of common British use, which, considered as to their derivation, their accepted meaning, and even their sound, are peculiarly beautiful, namely, simple and sincere. And did not Burns exalt the qualities comprehended by these terms, using as a medium for their propagation their product rather than an elemental quality, tenderness? Without dwelling on the effect of the poet's diatribes against the *unco guid* or sanctimonious, may not the abandonment in the kirk pulpits of the general habit of preaching long, learned and, in a sense, clever sermons, abounding with metaphysical subtleties, appealing mainly to the brain, and sometimes beyond the grasp of reason, be at least partly credited to Burns. But it is needless here to discover or seek just how far individual influence effected changes; the really important fact is that they were accomplished. In truth, the poet, preacher or teacher often is honored or blamed as the originator of views which were borrowed from or shared by those about him.

There was so much that was grand about the kirk of old and evil days, when she stood in brave, self-sacrificing defence of her convictions and hurled defiance at her foes, that one does not wonder that her gray haired children longed to have her always the same. But what is useful for one generation may have to be metamorphosed or assigned a different place, perhaps may be unmaintainable, in another. Eternal truths

have not all been simultaneously revealed or comprehended. The law was promulgated from Sinai long before the Mount of the Beatitudes received its name, and God was proclaimed as a righteous judge for centuries before the religious world began to recognize Him as a loving father. It is needless to enter into well-known details, although it would not be fitting to ignore them, as they all relate to the century during which St. Andrew's Society has existed, and as the kirk has always been a very leading factor in the society. It may, however, be noted, without suggestion as to possible cause and effect, that when the century began the kirk was hostile to organs and hymn books, and the members of the society drank much whisky; when the century ended, organs and hymn books were in common use in the kirk, and the majority of the members of the society drank nothing stronger than tea and coffee.

HISTORY.

THE earliest reference which has been discovered to a gathering of Scots on St. Andrew's day for festive purposes in St. John is in an old newspaper, dated 1st December, 1795. The full designation of this publication is "The Royal Gazette and The New Brunswick Advertiser," which is somewhat out of proportion to its contents and dimensions. The reference is as follows, and it is important to note that, with a single exception, unless the advertisements are so considered, it is the sole allusion in the journal to any local topic: "Yesterday being the Anniversary of St. Andrew, the same was celebrated at Mrs. Mallard's by a number of respectable Characters. The Company met at 4 o'clock; and, after partaking of an elegant Collation, a variety of Toasts were given suitable to the occasion. No Festival could be more agreeably celebrated: all the Company endeavoured to vie with each other in the display of sociability and good humour; and it is but justice to all present to say, that everything was conducted with the greatest harmony and propriety." It would be satisfactory to know who were these characters, with a capital C, and why the editor was constrained to vouch for their respectability, and that they behaved on the occasion in the admirable manner stated; and further, when the entertainment, which commenced at

(19)

4 o'clock, of course p. m., and a usual hour for the purpose a hundred years ago, was brought to a close. Unhappily, we are left in ignorance upon these points; and further, why it was not held in the Coffee House. This had been erected by Charles McPherson, a Highlander and Loyalist, who had served under a commission in a Scottish regiment in the American war, and one of the early members of St. Andrew's Society, by whom it was occupied until 1803, when it was sold to William G. Cody. The Coffee House, Mr. J. W. Lawrence states, was for nearly half a century "the centre of fashionable gatherings, festivities and meetings, political, social and moral," in St. John. McPherson was possessed not only of this cheery tavern, but of three daughters, who must have been attractive, as each of them secured a husband, and one of them was married twice.

As St. Andrew's Society did not come into existence until over two years after the gathering at Mrs. Mallard's, the questions suggested are not wholly relevant, unless upon the highly probable supposition that this and, perhaps, similar informal meetings suggested the formation of the society.

1798.

On the 8th day of March a meeting was held in St. John by a number of citizens of Scottish birth or descent which resulted in the formation of St. Andrew's Society. A constitution was adopted, and the following were elected as officers:

WILLIAM PAGAN, *President*;
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Vice-President*;
FRANCIS GILBERT, *Treasurer*;
JOHN BLACK, *Secretary*.

The first quarterly meeting was held on the 3rd day of May of this year, and ever since there has been no omission of any quarterly or anniversary meeting. The society, which previously was conducted as a voluntary organization, in 1864 was regularly incorporated by Act of the Provincial Legislature.

William Pagan, the first president, filled the office for the

first three years; again for seven, from 1806 to 1812, and again in 1815. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and with his brothers Robert and Thomas was in business in Falmouth, Massachusetts, now Portland, Maine, prior to and during the American war for independence. They all supported the crown, and at the close of the war came to what is now New Brunswick, William making St. John his place of residence, while Robert moved to St. Andrews, Charlotte county, and Thomas to Richibucto, or somewhere in the region of the Miramichi, all in the province. William was elected as member for St. John county at the first election for the House of Assembly, and, I believe, represented that constituency until his death, in 1819, which occurred at Fredericton. He was also a member of the Provincial Council, and, when he died, received a public funeral. He was one of the founders and incorporators of St. Andrew's Kirk, and one of the building committee. The old edifice, destroyed by fire in 1877, contained a handsome mural tablet to his memory, which stood on the right of the pulpit, and was erected by Robert Sheddon, of London. Mr. Pagan became the owner of a large block of land near the southern end, and on the western side of Germain street, which was called after him, "Pagan Place." His residence, however, which was built of brick brought from London, was nearly opposite the kirk. His accumulations from commercial and other ventures must have been considerable, but he died childless and a bachelor.

His brother Robert took an active part in the settlement of St. Andrews and in the affairs of Charlotte county, which, for many years, he represented in the House of Assembly. My father, who was born in 1811, recollected him well, and used to tell the following anecdote, which serves to illustrate his amiability. Mr. Robert Pagan's teeth were rather far apart, and a waggish relative of my father, noting the fact, induced him to manufacture tooth-picks, each consisting of half a shingle whittled to a point. My father, then a little boy, in absolute good faith and with kindest intent, from time to time presented the old gentleman with bundles of these. The presents were graciously received with a request that the

donor would leave them in the chimney corner, a novel place for tooth-picks, but suitable for such as those described.

The memory of the Pagans is yet preserved in their first colonial home. In 1886 I attended the centennial celebration of Portland, Maine, and observed evidence of this. In a grand civic procession there were two tableaux on floats or cars, in each of which Robert Pagan was represented in connection with events of the revolutionary period. In one of these persons representing Dr. Coffin, General Preble and Robert Pagan were on board of a similitude of His Majesty's sloop-of-war "Canceau," as a delegation from Falmouth, seeking to persuade her commander, Captain Mowatt, not to bombard that town.

John Paul, one of the original members of the society, was a native of Lanark, Scotland, and held a commission in the Royal Artillery, and was in active service during the war for independence in America. He fired the first gun on the royal side, and was severely wounded in the battle of Lexington, and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Long Island, Germantown, and others of less importance. Coming to St. John on the termination of hostilities, he obtained an appointment on the ordnance staff, and a grant was made to him of lot No. 1201, on the north side of Brittain street, midway between Carmarthen and Wentworth streets. He was a freeman of the city, one of the first elders of St. Andrew's Kirk, and an earnest member of the Masonic body. It is probable that he had been admitted before leaving home, but in New York he was exalted to the R. A. degree, Chapter No. 213; he was one of the original members and first junior warden of Hiram Lodge, No. 17; one of the founders of St. John's Lodge, and one of the original members and first master of the veil, Carleton R. A. Chapter, St. John. He died, respected and esteemed by the community, on the 29th day of April, 1833, at the age of 82 years, and was buried with military honors in the Old Burial Ground, near King Square, where a tombstone is erected to his memory.

William Campbell, first vice-president of the society, was born in Argyleshire in 1742. He emigrated to America when

quite a young man and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Worcester, Mass., whence he subsequently removed to New York. During the revolutionary war he served as a combatant under the British flag, and upon the evacuation of New York he removed to Halifax, N. S., where he resided for a short period prior to making his permanent home in St. John. The freedom of the latter city was conferred upon him in 1795, and in the same year he was appointed mayor, a position which he filled until 1816. He was one of the pioneers of St. Andrew's Kirk, and also one of its first elders, and in the old building prior to the great fire of 1877 there was a mural tablet in his memory. For a number of years he was postmaster of St. John, and he was also a commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court. He died on February the 10th, 1823, and was buried with Masonic honors by the members of St. John's Lodge. He was a prominent member of the Masonic body while in New York, and from 1786 till 1817 he was deputy grand master of the order for the Masonic Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

On the 3rd of April, 1816, prior to his relinquishment of the mayoralty, the following resolution, indicating the regard with which he was held in the community, was adopted by the Common Council :

The Common Council, having taken into consideration the present infirm state of health of his worship the mayor, William Campbell, Esq., and the great public inconvenience arising therefrom, together with his long and faithful services in that situation ;

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred pounds *per annum* be paid him for life out of the funds of this corporation in case another person shall be appointed to that office, and that the recorder be requested to communicate this resolution to his worship.

Of Francis Gilbert, the first treasurer of the society, brief but interesting information has been supplied by his son-in-law, Lauchlan Donaldson, in a memorandum prepared for a grandchild of the latter : "Your grandmother (my wife)," he states in this, "was named Alexandrina Sophia Gilbert, daughter of Francis Gilbert, who resided for many years in this city. He was born at Corstorphine, near to Edinburgh ;

was apprenticed to a bookseller, but, hating all confinement, ran off and went to sea. On his first voyage he was wrecked, in the month of November, on North Cape, at the entrance of the White Sea. The crew, having saved some of the timber, sails, and provisions, contrived to exist until spring, when, being discovered, they were sledded by reindeer over the White Sea to Archangel. He then entered the Royal Navy, was in many actions, wounded and shipwrecked. He left the navy and settled in Philadelphia, out of which port he commanded a vessel in the West India trade. When the American war began he joined the British, and from his knowledge of the American coast was selected by Lord Howe as leader in the Roebuck frigate in many attacks. On the capture of Mud Fort he was offered a lieutenant's commission on the deck of the frigate by the captain, but declined it, as he was engaged to his second wife (reported beautiful) in Charleston, South Carolina, and intended to quit the sea. At the peace of 1783, Mr. Gilbert was stationed at the navy yard in Halifax, and there, in 1785, your grandmother was born. When the various officers for this province were to be appointed, many applications were made for the situation of naval officer (one of whom was your paternal grandfather, the late General Coffin), but Lord Howe (unasked for by Mr. Gilbert) obtained it for one whom he always liked. This situation (naval officer for New Brunswick) he held for many years—till he died. He was a fine, large, handsome Scotchman."

A tombstone near the south-easterly angle of the old graveyard in St. John is inscribed :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANCIS GILBERT,
NAVAL OFFICER OF THIS PROVINCE.
ALSO
SOPHIA WALLACE,
HIS WIFE,
AND
SUSAN, THEIR DAUGHTER.
WHEN THEY DIED THE POOR LOST FRIENDS.

John Black, the first secretary of the Society, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was one of three brothers. Of these Andrew, the eldest, remained at the homestead, "Forest Hill," while John crossed the Atlantic, eventually selecting St. John for permanent residence, where he was joined by William, and where they acquired a position as leading merchants. It has not been possible to gather the details of the life of John, but it is known that he was married and had two children, William, who married a Miss Uniacke, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and lived in Liverpool, England, and Rosina, who married a Mr. Uniacke.

It is to be regretted that it is not now possible to secure any extended information of many of the early members of the society, as there can be no question that amongst them were several of marked individuality or conspicuous for their attainments, or for relationship with old and historic families.

One of these was Doctor Boyd, to whom, and to whose son, further reference will be made, and who is now mentioned solely in connection with the origin of his family. A writer to the *Weekly Scotsman*, of the third of March, 1900, supplies some curious information upon the subject. According to this authority Duffus, King of Scotland, left a daughter, who became the wife of the Thane of Lochaber, and the mother of Banqus, or Banquo, slain by Macbeth. Fleance, son of Banqus, married a daughter of Griffith, Prince of North Wales, and left a son Walter, who, under Malcolm III, became High Steward of Scotland. Another son, Alan, who married a daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, had three sons—Walter, Adam and Simon. The Royal family of England derive their Scottish descent from Walter, the eldest of these, and Simon, who received the appellation Boyd from his fair complexion, became the founder of the family of that name. He is mentioned in the charter of Paisley in 1161. The writer proceeds: "There were nine Sir Robert Boyds who succeeded each other. Thomas was made Earl of Arran, and married the Princess Mary of Scotland, by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died young. The succession was duly carried on until 1661, when the then Lord Boyd,

the ninth in succession, who married Lady Jane, a daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, was created Earl of Kilmarnock by Charles II, with whom he was a great favorite. They left four sons—William, James, Charles and Robert. William, the second Earl, left two sons—William and Thomas; the latter became Lord Advocate of Scotland, while his brother carried on the succession as third Earl. He commanded the Hanoverian forces in the West of Scotland during the Jacobite rising under Mar. His son William was the unfortunate fourth Earl, who suffered on Tower Hill in 1747 for his share in the rising under Prince Charles Edward. His son James, Lord Boyd, succeeded to the title and estates of Errol by virtue of his mother, who was a niece of the Countess Mary of Errol in her own right. The present Earl of Errol has a letter from this lady, the Countess, claiming a right to nominate a champion to represent the King and uphold his title to the throne at the coronation of George III, and he figures in the grand coronation scene in that character in the novel of *Red Gauntlet*. It was on the occasion of succeeding to the Errol title and estates that Lord Boyd took the name of Hay. The second and third sons of the first Earl must have died young or without issue, as I have been unable to obtain any trace of them. Robert, in early letters and papers, is called the Hon. Robert Boyd, but later Lord Robert Boyd, and about the middle of the thirties Mr. William Smith Boyd, London, was applied to to append his signature to some legal papers connected with some heritable properties as the representative of the family."

The Reverend George Burns, D. D., deserves to be mentioned as the first minister of the old Kirk, St. Andrew's Church. He reached St. John on the 25th of May, 1817, and assumed the duties of pastor, retaining the position for about fourteen years. He became a member of the Society in 1818, and he died in Edinburgh in 1876, aged 86 years.

1801.

William Pagan, the first President, retained the office until he was succeeded by Colin Campbell, who presided during

this year. As this was the name of one of the original members of the Society, and as no other of that name joined until 1809, when Colin Campbell, junior, became a member, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the President of this year and Vice-President for 1806 and 1807 were one and the same person. There have, however, been several of the name in residence in St. John, no one of whom has been positively identified as connected with the Society, and, under the circumstances, it seems only proper to submit what has been learned of these. It is, at least, not uninteresting, and it may not be irrelevant in the solution of a somewhat indeterminate question.

1. Colin Campbell, the grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Hallett Whitlock, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, seems to have been the most likely of those named to be he whose identity is demanded. He came from Scotland to New Brunswick in November, 1784, with his wife and two sons, Alexander and Colin, the latter being Mrs. Whitlock's father, whose brothers Donald and John remained in the mother land. The other children—Susan, Margaret, Grace, Archibald, Jessie and Duncan—were born in this country. He lived in St. John and St. Andrews until he left the Province and returned to Scotland, in the autumn of 1808. He held an office in the Customs, and he owned the sluice property between Milltown and St. Stephen, to which an extant letter, written by him from St. John, on the 22nd of August, 1798, refers. His first wife was a sister of Sir Howard Douglas, who for some years was Governor of New Brunswick. The children of Colin Campbell generally attained worthy, if not eminent, positions. Donald became an admiral in the Royal Navy; John was a major in the army; Alexander was first a merchant in Scotland, and afterwards was in the Customs House, London; Colin, who was born in Glasgow on the 10th of May, 1783, was Sheriff of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, and died at St. Andrews on the 31st of August, 1843; Susan married James Hyde, a wine merchant of London, and afterwards lived in the Isle of Wight; Margaret never married, and died in 1877; Grace married a Colin Campbell, and resided

in the Highlands of Scotland ; Archibald was a lieutenant in the army, and died of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo ; Jessie married first a Mr. Campbell, an officer in the British Army, and, on his death, the Reverend James Grant, minister in the Presbyterian church at South Leith, and later of Edinburgh ; Duncan was a captain in the Royal Navy, and died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1841 or 1842.

2. Another Colin Campbell came to St. John with the Loyalists in 1783. He drew two lots, numbers 18 and 61, on the east side of the harbor, and two lots, numbers 100 and 101, in Carleton. In the old City Burial Ground there is a headstone, with an inscription, dated 1788, in memory of a daughter of Colin Campbell, and it appears from J. W. Lawrence's "Foot-prints" that the loyalist of that name was a lawyer and son of the Reverend Colin Campbell, Rector of Burlington, New Jersey. He was Clerk of the Crown, and was, almost certainly, the Colin Campbell mentioned in old Provincial almanacs as Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and he died at Maugerville in 1796. This is without doubt the Colin Campbell to whom Sabine refers, in his "History of the Loyalists," as being of the City of St. John, and whose widow, a daughter of the well-known Bishop Seabury, died in New York in 1804. He was apparently a member and clerk of the Vestry of Trinity Church in 1790 and until 1796.

3. Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of the 74th Regiment, was one of the leaders of the Penobscot Associated Loyalists who settled at St. Andrews. He was elected to represent Charlotte county in 1787 in the House of Assembly, and removed to Scotland in 1808, and there is no reason to presume that he ever resided in St. John.

4. Colin Campbell, who was appointed Collector of Customs at St. Andrews in 1824, and who died at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, in 1834, came from Scotland during the American Revolution, possibly as an officer of the 73rd Highlanders. Before moving to St. Andrews he was a resident of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. He, it is thought, was the first President of the Charlotte County Bank. It is not known whether he ever lived in St. John.



ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

There were three other lieutenants of the 74th Regiment named Colin Campbell, of whom no particulars have been obtained.

The following items, collected during the necessary research, may be deemed worthy of preservation :

In 1787-88, in the books of John and Moses Ward, of St. John, there are entries relating to wholesale mercantile transactions between that firm and Collen Campbell, of the same place, from which it is evident that the latter was then engaged in business in the city.

In the *St. John Gazette* of the 19th of October, 1798, in a list of contributors to a fund assisting the Home Government, "now at war with France," Colin Campbell is credited with £7 15s. 7d.

In the *St. John Gazette* of the 25th of January, 1799, there is an advertisement by Arthur Dingwall of a house to be sold or let, "now occupied by Colin Campbell, Esquire." The location is not mentioned.

In the *Royal Gazette*, St. John, of the 25th of November, 1800, there is an advertisement signed by Ward Chipman, then Recorder, and later a Judge of the Supreme Court, of a large stone, commodious dwelling house on Prince William street, and lot fifty by eighty feet, "now occupied by Colin Campbell."

1802.

John Black, of whom the few and imperfect details gathered have been presented, was President for this and the succeeding year.

1804.

Andrew Crookshank presided for this year, and, as members of his family who occupied more or less important positions were of the same name as his brother, who became President at a later date, it may be advisable to deal with these here to guard against confusion. Robert W. Crookshank, senior, was born in New York on the 11th day of July, 1771, and was one of four brothers, of whom, it is alleged, three supported the crown. He and his brother Andrew came with the Loyalists to St. John, where they eventually secured a leading position among the leading and successful citizens. Andrew was the

elder, and another brother, George, died at St. John in 1797. It is said that Andrew became engaged to a young lady, who sailed from her home in Scotland intending to marry him in St. John ; that, when the vessel was signalled, Andrew, being indisposed, or otherwise engaged, sent his brother Robert W. to welcome the bride expectant ; that she, either regarding the conduct of her accepted lover as a slight, or perhaps finding greater attractions in the younger man, declined to marry the former ; and that eventually she became the wife of the latter. The lady in question was a Miss Jane Mackenzie, daughter of John Mackenzie and Ann Munro, his wife, of Sutherlandshire. Andrew was, apparently, not wholly prostrated or driven to misogamy by this experience, for he eventually became the husband of a Miss Elizabeth Irons. It is interesting to note that he resided in the first framed dwelling house erected in St. John, the frame having been transported from New York. The building stood on Prince William street, Chipman's hill, so called, and was only recently demolished. He had a son known as Robert W. Crookshank, junior, to distinguish him from his uncle, and this Robert W. was the father of T. Otty Crookshank, of recent years a resident of Fredericton, and who died there on the 11th of November, 1902. Robert W., senior, had also a son, to whom he gave his own full name, who, until his comparatively recent death, filled several positions of trust and importance in St. John, including that of manager of the Government Savings Bank.

From the *Star*, a newspaper published in St. John in 1821, it appears that, on the 1st of May in that year, Robert W. Crookshank, senior, Hugh Johnston, junior, and Robert W. Crookshank, junior, entered into partnership under the firm name of "Crookshank & Johnston," as auctioneers and commission merchants.

Robert W., senior, was president of the Friendly Fire Club from 1854 to 1857 ; a director of the St. John Marine Insurance Company, of the New Brunswick Mining Company, and of the St. John Water Company ; a commissioner of the Marine Hospital ; a member of the St. John District Com-



HUGH JOHNSTON.

mittee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for many years a Justice of the Peace.

William P. Dole, an eminently intelligent, observant and reminiscent citizen, who came to reside permanently in St. John in 1836, remembers Robert W., senior, as a good representative of the group of local merchants of that day, composed of sturdy, enterprising and honorable men. He was then the senior partner of the firm of Crookshank & Walker, of which William Walker, the other member, was several years his junior. Their place of business fronted on the North Market wharf, about half-way between the head of the slip and Nelson street. The business which they conducted, like that of several other leading houses, was of a general character. It was transacted on a large scale, chiefly with the West Indies, from which they imported sugar, molasses, and rum in bulk, sending to their markets in return lumber of all kinds except square timber and deals. Their warehouses were generally stocked with hardware of all descriptions, paints, glass, soap, crockery, cloths and fabrics, groceries, and other wares usually procured from England.

Mr. Dole never saw Andrew Crookshank, but had heard him spoken of as a man of singular character and appearance. As to his employments and other matters of a personal nature there is a regrettable lack of information.

Andrew died on the 13th February, 1815, and Robert W., senior, on the 6th May, 1861.

1813.

Hugh Johnston was elected President for this year and also for the year following. He was a native of Morayshire, Scotland, where he was born on the 4th of January, 1756, and whence he arrived at St. John in or about 1784 in his own ship. This vessel was laden with merchandise, which he employed in establishing himself in business in his new home, where he was destined to meet with marked success. Although his own affairs, rapidly increasing in dimensions, made large draughts upon his time and powers, he seems to have been ready at all times to serve in the interests of the public. He

was an alderman in 1808, and for several succeeding years; he represented the City and County of St. John in the Provincial Legislature for the long term of seventeen years; he was one of the founders, a member of the building committee, and one of the first elders of St. Andrew's Church; and he was a port-warden from 1816 till 1830. He was also an incorporator and one of the first directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, and a member of the Friendly Fire Club, and was connected with several Masonic lodges as office holder or otherwise.

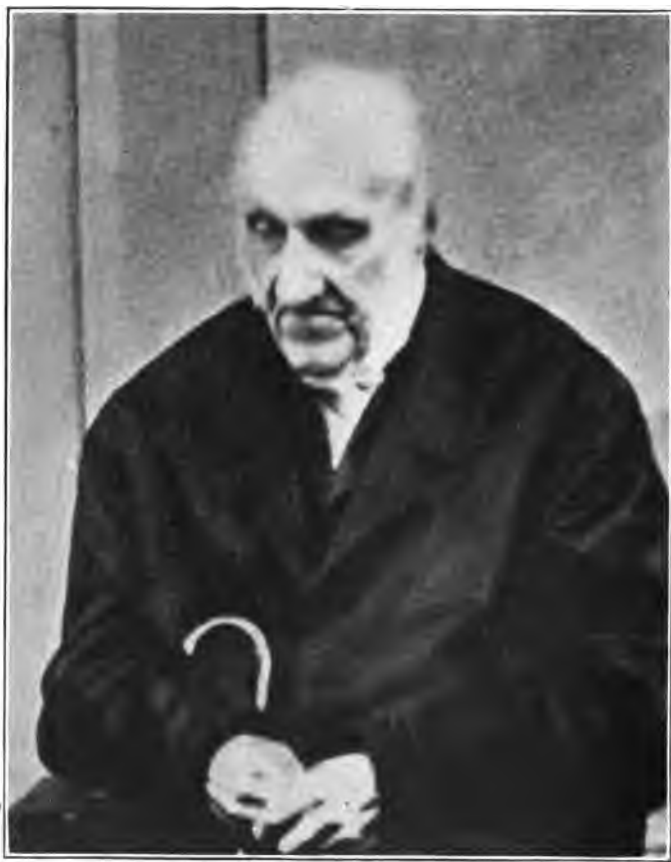
When collections were made on behalf of the families of those killed or wounded at the battle of Waterloo, Mr. Johnston contributed £50 to the fund, to which David Jack, of St. Andrews, another Scot, added £10.

Mr. Johnston was one of the owners of the *General Smythe*, the first steam-boat built in the Province, which ran on the river between St. John and Fredericton. He was also a part owner of the *St. John*, the earliest steam craft to cross the Bay of Fundy. She was schooner rigged, with fore-sail, mainsail and jib, and her trial trip was made on the 4th of July, 1827. He was the owner of the wharf and slip, to which he gave his name, which they bear to-day, situate on the west side of Water street.

With two or more of his sons he transacted an extensive business in the city under the name of Hugh Johnston & Co., and he resided for many years on Prince William street, in a building near Chubb's Corner.

He was married twice, and had eight children by his first and six by his second wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Thurburn, and who was a lineal descendant of James Thurbrand, who, about 1475, held lands in Lassudden under the Monks of Melrose Abbey. Barbara, born the 12th of September, 1807, of the second marriage, became the wife of Colonel Sir Charles Levinge, at one time Governor of Edinburgh Castle, son of Sir Richard Levinge, Baronet, of Nock Drim Castle, County of West Meath, Ireland.

Mr. Johnston always maintained a reputation for integrity and for adherence to correct business principles, and it is reported of him that he was "a faithful friend and an enterprising and useful member of the community."



HON. WILLIAM BLACK.

1816.

William Black was President for this year and, excepting 1820, for the seven years following. Over his grave in the old burial ground, Fredericton, a monument bears this inscription :

IN MEMORY OF THE
LATE HON. WILLIAM BLACK, D. C. L.,
AND
PRESIDENT OF THE LEGIS. COUNCIL,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUNE 17, 1866,
AGED 96 YEARS.

The deceased was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and A. M. of Marischal College, came to this country in 1798, and was made a member of Council in 1817. Upon the mission of Sir Howard Douglas to Holland on the boundary question he administered the Government of this Province by special mandamus from March, 1829, to September, 1831, and on his retirement received the direct thanks of King William IV for his very able and satisfactory administration.

He was one of the Mayors of St. John appointed by the Governor-in-Council, under the original terms of the civic charter, in 1828, 1832 and 1840.

Mr. Black married Jane, the third daughter of Colonel Christopher Billop, a distinguished Loyalist. Their children were the Reverend John, of Kingsclear, York county, N. B. ; William, sheriff of Kent county, N. B. ; Andrew, Christopher, Margaret (who married General Charles Ford), Henrietta and Louisa Black.

I distinctly remember Mr. Black in 1860, and for a year or so previous. He had then reached a ripe old age, and was rarely seen without a companion, who always treated him with the greatest care and respect. He was truly an object of veneration, and no one ever addressed or spoke of him in terms other than his position, age and eminent reputation demanded. It deserves to be mentioned that the remains of William Pagan and William Black lie side by side in the old burial ground in the City of Fredericton.

1820.

The following notice is from *The Star* of the 28th day of November: "Festival of St. Andrew. The Anniversary Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at Mr. Cody's on Thursday, the 30th November. Members of that Society and Gentlemen of Scotch descent who may wish to attend, are requested to leave their names at Mr. Cody's, and receive Tickets, on or before Tuesday, the 28th. Dinner on the Table at half-past Four. By order of the President. W. Barr, Jun., Secretary. St. John, Nov. 24, 1820."

By the terms of this and of other and later notices it appears that for some years the right to attend the annual festival was not confined to members of the society. No report of this dinner has been obtained.

Andrew Sterling Ritchie, president for this year and in 1824 and 1825, was one of a family many of whose members have been distinguished for ability and eminence in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada since its inception in the former province more than a century ago. His father, John Ritchie,



ANDREW S. RITCHIE.

supposed to have been a native of Glasgow, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, whence, in 1775, he removed to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, thenceforth the home of himself and many of his descendants. Andrew was born in 1785; came to St. John, and there entered mercantile life, and married a daughter of Dr. Adino Paddock, a Loyalist, by whom he had eight children. For several years he represented the City and County of St. John in the Provincial Assembly. He eventually returned to Annapolis, and died when he reached the age of seventy-four years. His brother Thomas exercised a great influence in public life in Nova Scotia; attained a judicial position, and had three sons supreme court judges. One of these, Sir William J. Ritchie, for fifty-five years a member of St. Andrew's Society, died in 1892 while Chief Justice of Canada, and the possessor of the highest reputation as a sound and brilliant lawyer and useful member of the bench.

1821.

No records of this year have been procured.

1822.

St. Andrew's day was celebrated by a dinner at Cody's, the Coffee House. Neither the president nor vice-president seem to have been present, as the chair was occupied by Alexander McLeod, and that of vice-chairman by Dr. Boyd.

1823.

A press notice states that "on Monday evening, Nov. 30th, the sons of St. Andrew celebrated the anniversary of their Tutelar Saint by dining convivially together in Mr. Cody's. Some very patriotic toasts were given, and the evening was spent in a manner that reflects great credit upon the Scottish character. Sobriety, sedateness and solidity are the national characteristics." Sobriety sounds well in the final alliterative sentence, but a nice regard for truth, when it was penned, might well have suggested the selection of a word relating to some other virtue. Andrew S. Ritchie, president, and Dr. Boyd, a vice-president, occupied their proper places on

this occasion, and music was provided by the band of the 52nd Regiment.

1827.

The notice for the dinner which took place this year, and a like notice of the year following, are to the same effect as that set out from *The Star*, and invite the presence of "gentlemen of Scotch descent." They are both published in *The Courier*, the first being signed by John Wishart, that for 1828 by George Murray, as secretary. The dinner this year was at the Exchange Coffee House: Robert W. Crookshank, president, presided, and twenty-five toasts were proposed from the chair. Upwards of sixty persons sat down at the table, including Assistant Commissary General Robertson and Major McLean, of the 81st Regiment. (*The Gazette* of Dec. 5th.)

1828.

The first extended report of one of these interesting gatherings appears in *The Courier* of December 6th, and is as follows: "On Monday last a numerous and respectable assemblage of the members of St. Andrew's Society, together with a number of non-resident Scotchmen and public and private guests, celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Caledonia, by dining together at the Exchange Coffee House. The President of the Society, Robert W. Crookshank, Esquire, filled the chair, ably supported by John Boyd, Esquire, M. D., Vice-President of the Society, as Croupier. The dinner, etc., was furnished by Mr. Strickland, who exerted himself, and with success, to please the company, with regard to the entertainment throughout. The dishes which graced the table were done up in good style. The Barley Soup—a national viand—was excellent; and formed a good ground tier on which to lay the Haggis and Sheep's-head. But even those who had lost a great deal of their relish, or who perhaps never possessed any, for these staple articles of Scotch consumption, must have been fastidious indeed, if they could not gratify their palates and satisfy their appetites from the variety of other well cooked victuals which were presented at the festival board.



ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK.

"After dinner, the soul-stirring spirit of music began to display its exhilarating effects upon the company, with tunes appropriate to the numerous and well-selected toasts and sentiments which accompanied the lively circulation of the sparkling glass. The following is a list of the toasts which were given from the chair on the occasion :

1st. The pious memory of St. Andrew. TUNE : *In the Garb of Old Gaul.*

2nd. The King, God bless him. *God Save the King.*

3rd. The Auld Kirk of Scotland. *Roslin Castle.*

4th. The sons of St. George, St. Patrick and St. David, and a' their bairns. *Roast Beef, Patrick's Day and Ap Shenkin.*

5th. The British Constitution ; may we who enjoy its blessings duly appreciate its value, and when its defence requires our aid, let us like 'freemen stan', or like freemen fa'. *Rule Britannia.*

6th. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy. *Hearts of Oak.*

7th. Lord Hill and the Army. *D. of Y. March.*

8th. The Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's Ministers ; may their efforts for maintaining the independence and prosperity of the Empire, and for the diffusion of the principles of freedom all over the world be crowned with success. *Britons, Strike Home.*

9th. The Land o' Cakes ; the birth-place of heroes and the land of poets ; may the breasts of their sons now in this adopted country never cease to glow with ardent recollections of the country of their fathers. *Bannocks o' Barley Meal.*

10th. Our distinguished countryman, Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of this Province, whom we have the honor to recognize as a member of this Society ; his indefatigable exertions have been equally creditable to his administration and beneficial to the country. *Sir Howard Douglas' Strathspey.*

11th. Lady Douglas, and those members of our respected Governor's family who lately left the shores of New Brunswick. We hope that they are all at this time enjoying themselves amongst their friends in the Land o' Cakes. *Flowers of Edinbro'.*

12th. Lieut.-General Sir James Kempt, Governor-General of British North America ; his conduct and measures whilst he held the reins of Government in our sister province afford us good ground to anticipate favourable results from his recent appointment to the more important station which he now fills. *Sir James Kempt's March.*

13th. The Hon. Michael Wallace and the Province of Nova Scotia. *Scotia's Sons shall aye be free.*

14th. Colonel Ready and the Colony of Prince Edward Island. *March.*

15th. Sir John Colbourne and the Province of Upper Canada. *March of the 52nd Regiment.*

16th. His Worship the Mayor, who for many years filled the chair as President of this Society ; may his efforts to promote the welfare of our citizens be equally successful with those which he used in behalf of this Institution. *Could Kail, and Wha'll be King but Charlie.*

17th. The Commandant and the Garrison of St. John. *March of the 81st Regiment.*

18th. The British North American Colonies ; may mutual harmony in spirit and sentiment continue to bind them closely to each other, as sisters of the same mother ; may their attachment to the parent state be cherished to the latest posterity ; and may the character of all their actions be such as to show to the world that their highest boast is that they form an integral part of the greatest nation on earth—The British Empire. *Woodman, and an Irish Jig.*

19th. The Province of New Brunswick—the land we live in, prosperity in its Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries. *Sweet Home, and a Scotch Reel.*

20th. The fair daughters of New Brunswick. *Here's a Health, and Kiss my Lady.*

21st. The City and Trade of St. John. *Money in both Pockets.*

22nd. The immortal memory of Sir William Wallace, Robert Bruce, and all the illustrious heroes of our country. *Scots wha hae.*

23rd. The memory of all the Bards and Philosophers of Scotland, whose transcendent talents and abilities have raised the literary fame of Scotland to its present pitch of celebrity. *Burns' Farewell.*

24th. Sir Walter Scott and all the living authors of Scotland, whose exertions are at present contributing so highly to the dissemination of knowledge, refinement, and the 'march of intellect' in every corner of the world. *Blue Bonnets over the Border.*

25th. The Parochial Schools of Scotland ; those nurseries of morality and wisely conducted seminaries of education. The important effects of their discipline are universally acknowledged. They have rendered the very name 'Scotchman' a hearty welcome to every emigrant son of our native land. The fond recollections of their wholesome laws are associated with those of the happiest moments of our lives. *Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doon.*

26th. Honest men and bonnie lasses. *Petticoats loose, and Fy gar rub her o'er.*

27th. The meal stan' and the porridge pot ; may Scotchmen all over the world never be deficient of means to fill the one, nor of spurtle to stir the other. *Kelvin Grove.*

28th. May we ne'er want Brose nor Breeks. *Brose and Butter.*

29th. Our countrymen who are celebrating this anniversary all over the world ; may the distance of their situations from the land that gave them birth, only serve to heighten their attachment to and enthusiasm for its society and enjoyments. *Tullochgorum.*

30th. The memory of William Pagan, William Campbell, Francis

Gilbert and John Black, the first office-bearers of this institution, and that of all departed members. *Land o' the Leal.*

31st. Auld Lang Syne. *Auld Lang Syne.*

"After the President had retired, the Vice-President took the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. George Murray, acted as Vice; when a few choice spirits, not by any means fatigued by the previous arduous duties of the night, sat down to regale themselves with whisky toddy sent round in the 'guid old way' by the guid man at the head o' the table, from a bowl of Punch o' his ain brewin'. The volunteer toasts after this appeared to come out as 'thrang as three in a bed;' and numerous Patriotic songs followed after one another as quickly as did the messengers of Job, though, we are sure, on a much more gracious errand. The evening throughout was spent with clannish conviviality, and the sons of the North did not separate till they had made some encroachments on Maggy's time. We hope she will take their case duly into her consideration, and forgive their transgression for this one time."

A fine enthusiasm pervades the entire programme, although the sentiments intended are not always grammatically or clearly expressed in the toasts. Some of the music is obsolete, and the reason for the musical selections is not always apparent, notably when "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon" follows "The Parochial Schools of Scotland." One feature of the musical portion of the evening is noticeable as peculiar, in a measure, to a past period, the number of marches, each dedicated to a personage or a regiment. Occasionally it was a strathspey, but generally it was a march that was so used, and in the idea of the dedication and its execution there was often much of beauty or even grandeur.

There is a deal of iteration in the toasts, and this occasions the lengthy list. Only think of drinking thirty-one toasts, probably in most, if not in all, cases with no heel taps. It was prudent of the president to retire from the chair when he did: the task of those who remained to pledge each other in whisky toddy was, to quote Domine Sampson, prodigious. The allusion to "Maggy's time" is probably local and transitory and lost in the past, though it may have its origin through

a suggestion based on the old song, "O! are you sleeping, Maggie?"

George Murray, the secretary, who for the latter portion of the evening assisted in presiding, was a great favorite. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 6th of November, 1793, and was educated at Gordon College, where he sat on the same bench with the elder James Gordon Bennet, late editor of the *New York Herald*. He subsequently was employed as clerk in a large establishment, presumably dry goods, till he reached his maturity, when he proceeded with a son of his employer to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the intention of opening a branch of the principal house. This purpose, however, was not accomplished; his companion returned to Scotland, and Mr. Murray went to Yarmouth, then a growing town in the province, to start on his own account. Here he married and remained for a few years; but not being entirely satisfied with the place and the state and prospects of his affairs, he eventually removed to St. John in or about 1822. Here he was at first employed as a book-keeper in a mercantile house, but eventually, in the early thirties, he was appointed to the office of paying and receiving teller in the Commercial Bank, which he occupied for the remaining years of his life. He had a genial disposition, and his aim seemed ever to be to make every one about him cheerful and happy. One of his daughters writes of him: "Many a time, when a child, I have been walking with him, when he has sent a Scotch friend away laughing at some Scotch saying told in a few words while passing. At one of the St. Andrew's Society dinners he was persuaded, much against his inclination, to make a speech, which was given in the true Scotch spirit, and was highly appreciated by all present, some laughing until they cried. His house was ever open to all friends, especially Scotch, and many were indebted to him for advice and recommendation that established them in business. Unfortunately, his purse was too small to do all that his heart dictated." He died on the 9th of October, 1853, leaving sons and daughters, of whom two daughters are now living. The city papers, or four of them, refer to his demise with keen and, very evidently, sincere

regret. They also strongly testify to his integrity and general uprightness of character, his goodness to compatriots and others in need, and to conscientious discharge of his duties as husband, father, friend and citizen. It will be seen later that the society cherished his memory.

1830.

The members of the society dined together at the Coffee House on St. Andrew's day. No record has been obtained of this dinner, nor of the celebration of the day in the preceding year.

1831.

The Courier of December 3rd reports as follows: "The society in this city composed of the sons of Scotia, with a number of respectable guests, celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, by dining together at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday last. John Boyd, Esq., M. D., President of the Society, presided on the occasion, and was ably supported by Mr. John Robertson, Vice-President, as Croupier. The usual harmony and good feeling prevailed on the occasion, which was greatly enlivened by a number of songs, one of which, composed for the occasion, is inserted below. The Dinner, as might be expected, comprised almost everything that could be desired, and did great credit to Mr. Lawson, the provider. The following are the toasts given from the chair:

1. The Day, and all who honour it. May the sons of St. Andrew ever unite heart and hand to promote every benevolent design. *Highland March.*
2. The King: God bless him. May his reign be long, prosperous and happy. *God Save the King.*
3. The Auld Kirk of Scotland. *Roslin Castle.*
4. The Army and Navy. *Hearts of Oak, and British Grenadiers.*
5. Earl Grey and His Majesty's Ministers. *Britons, Strike Home.*
6. The British Constitution. May we who enjoy its blessings daily appreciate its value, and when its defence requires our aid, let us stand like Freemen or like Freemen fall. *Rule Britannia.*
7. Our Gracious Queen Adelaide, who has advanced the interests of virtue by her distinguished example, and who, by a happy union of the

amiable with the estimable qualities, commands the love and respect of a great nation. *God Save the Queen.*

8. Our Distinguished Countryman and Governor, Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., and the land we live in. *The Campbells are Coming, and Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue.*

9. The Hon. William Black, late President of this Province—well known to most of us, and highly esteemed by all who know him. *Fife Hunt.*

10. Lord Aylmer, Administrator of the Government of British North America. *March.*

11. Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the Province of Nova Scotia. *March.*

12. The benevolent societies of St. George and St. Patrick, and the British North American Society. May the cloud of sorrow never shade the smile of benevolence. *Roast Beef of Old England, St. Patrick's Day, and Home Sweet Home.*

13. Robert W. Crookshank, Esq., late President of the St. Andrew's Society; a warm friend and supporter of this Society from its formation. *Bannocks o' Barley Meal.*

14. Lady Campbell, and the fair daughters of New Brunswick. *Maggie Lauder, and Kelvin Grove.*

15. The Officers and Staff of the Garrison of St. John. *March.*

16. The Mayor and the City of St. John. *Money in both Pockets.*

17. Our Countrymen who are celebrating this anniversary all over the world. *Here's a health to those far awa', and Tullochgorum.*

18. Auld Lang Syne. *Auld Lang Syne.*

Volunteer. *The Surviving Patriots of Poland.*

[Written for the occasion by —, and sung at St. Andrew's Dinner by Mr. Jas. Adams.]

AIR: *Jockey's Far Awa'.*

Tho' far beyond Atlantic's roar,
Our hearts are home with thee,
Old Scotia dear, we do adore
Thy name out ower the sea,
While thousands round the festive board
In every clime are met,
To spend this night in gleeful cord,
We, too, shall pay the debt,

And sing the charms of Scotia's Isle,
Where science rears sublime
Her envied head at freedom's smile—
Our Fathers' happy clime!
With heart and hand we'll proudly knit
Their vows afresh again,
"To aid the brave and friendless yet,
E'en soothe their sharpest pain!"

Long may the thistle spread its leaf
 On Scotia's blissful land ;
 True emblem of each ancient chief,
 With sharp skean dhu in hand,
 And may its point for e'er remain
 And guard the heather's bloom,
 To mingle with the rosy twain
 The sweetest of perfume.

Tho' bleak each hill and mountain too,
 They're lovely ever still,
 Where floats refined the mountain dew !—
 Then fill, a bumper fill,
 And taste the limpid Scottish vine,
 So pure, ethereal still ;
 'Twill cheer the heart, soothe the min'—
 'Tis balm for every ill !

While Britons mould Old England's chart,
 May wisdom still preside,
 And guide triumphant thro' her heart,
 The stream of fortune's tide !
 That William long may reign her King,
 In halcyon days of bliss,
 With Adelaide, his noble Queen !
 Is Britain's proudest wish.

The verses are reproduced for their comparative antiquity, and because they seem to be the first original poetic contribution evoked at a festal gathering of the society, rather than for special literary excellence. It is frankly admitted that "gleeful cord" ; science rearing her envied head at freedom's smile ; knitting our father's vows with heart and hand afresh again ; "the rosy twain" ; floating mountain dew ; "limped Scottish vine" ; moulding a chart ; present difficulties to the ordinary reader. Perhaps, however, what is seemingly obscure in the song may be comprehended and highly approved by students of the profound.

Dr. John Boyd, who presided at this dinner as president of the society, and who served as president for eight years, not wholly consecutive, was well known and highly esteemed. His father, who was also Dr. John Boyd, of the Royal Medical Staff, on the 1st September, 1786, married Jane Barclay, of a

Loyalist family, and from this union John, the younger, was born at Windsor, N. S., on the 1st July, 1792. After graduating in arts at King's College, Windsor, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted and completed his studies and obtained his degree in medicine, and, returning to America, commenced, and thereafter continued, the practice of his profession in St. John. He married Albinia, daughter of Henry Wright, for many years Collector of Customs at that port under the Imperial Government, and he had several children. He secured a large practice, and was identified with numerous leading local institutions and movements, his active and useful life terminating on the 27th day of August, 1857. On the next day the following reference to the deceased appeared in the *Morning News*, a leading St. John paper: "We regret sincerely to state that Dr. Boyd departed this life yesterday morning at the age of 66, after a tedious and painful illness of some weeks. He will be universally regretted and very much missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom he was greatly endeared on account of his amiable disposition and gentlemanly manners. Dr. Boyd was a native of Windsor, N. S., of Scottish descent, and was the oldest practitioner in this city, and always stood high in his profession as well as society. He studied under Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, and other distinguished men. In early life he was surgeon extraordinary to the personal household of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the father of her present Majesty. During the last thirty years and upwards he was physician and surgeon to our Provincial Marine Hospital, and for as many years was frequently in charge of the Military Hospital in this Garrison. As a director of the Bank of New Brunswick, as president of several institutions during a long period, indeed in every relation of life, he was always much esteemed.

"His father, of the Medical Staff, who died here in 1818 after a service of forty-one years in various parts of the world, it is remembered by many, was equally valued for the conscientious discharge of every duty. Both were universally respected and beloved."

This notice is incorrect in so far as it refers to Dr. Boyd, the younger, being in charge of the Garrison Hospital ; it was the father who acted in that capacity.

Dr. Boyd, the younger, left a letter addressed to his surviving sons, advising them as to their conduct in life, which is distinguished for its profoundly religious tone, elevated sentiments, "sanctified common sense," and accuracy and beauty of diction. A few extracts are selected from this, but they afford but little aid to the conception of the worth of the whole as a guide for those who would wish to discharge their highest duties, and as a literary composition :

"The relations in which your several duties may be considered are : First, your duties to your Maker ; secondly, your duties to yourselves ; and thirdly, your duties to society.

"The first I presume not at present to explain, but taking it for granted that you have no doubt of the existence of such a Being, nor that His protection and favor are necessary to your happiness, you will always act as if in His presence, and in such a manner as you think will best please Him.

"The second contains eight articles, viz., the acquirement of knowledge, cleanliness, temperance, chastity, industry, fortitude, economy and prudent foresight. The third contains six only, viz., sincerity, justice, benevolence, marriage, respect to parents, to the aged as well as to superiors, love of order, of country, and of government. These are neither useless nor fanciful duties ; reason at once yields to them her entire assent, and you may rest assured that the faithful and constant practice of them in their fullest extent will ensure to you health and fortune, and will moreover, by Divine appointment, yield a rich return of all the comfort, satisfaction and delight, which mediately or immediately you have communicated to or conferred upon your fellow-creatures. * * * *
Virtuous sincerity is opposed to cunning, and is perfectly consistent with prudent vigilance and caution.

"Never let the love of truth be sacrificed to the love of pleasing. * * * * Affect not to despise what the world thinks of your conduct and character, but do not let the sentiments of the world entirely rule you. Let the desire of esteem

be *one* motive of your conduct, but let it hold a subordinate place, and measure the regard that is due to the opinions of men by the degree in which they coincide with the laws of morality and virtue. To disregard the sentiments and opinions of the world would be to suppress one incentive to honourable deeds ; nay, it would remove one of the strongest checks on vice, for where there is no desire for praise, there will also be no sense of reproach and shame. * * * * Contend with the foremost in the cause of loyalty and a steady attachment to the British Constitution, and always retain a warm affection for your native country. There are no advantages claimed by any form of government that, under the British Constitution, are not enjoyed to the fullest extent. Every reasonable subject of the British Crown has the best grounds for loving and respecting his country. It stands among the nations of the earth like an ancient oak in the forest, which, after having resisted many a blast, overtops all and every other tree, and commands respect and veneration."

Reverting to the press report of the dinner of this year, it may be noted that it mentions the respectability not of the members of the society, but of their guests. Perhaps the proper status of the former, in this regard, was by this time considered unimpeachable and fully established. The early newspaper men of St. John seem to have been on the alert for social offenders, and probably disreputable persons, aware of this, rarely appeared at public gatherings lest they should fail to there obtain certificates of character.

1832.

No record has been found relating to the society for this year.

1833.

Members of the society and invited guests dined together on St. Andrew's day at Mr. Bragg's Public Room. About fifty persons sat at the tables, the chair was filled by Dr. Boyd, president, and John Robertson was croupier. The dinner was cooked by Sorley, and was admirable and well served ; the

wines were excellent; many songs were sung and toasts proposed, including the Parochial Schools of Scotland; and, after a most pleasant and harmonious evening, the company separated at a seasonable hour, after an entertainment which commenced at half-past four.

It may be observed that Sorley, who prepared this dinner, was a colored man, and a famous cook. I remember him distinctly, when he used to preside, as temporary head of the kitchens of dinner-giving citizens, about twenty years later than this Scottish banquet. Indeed, the memory of this artist as he tasted and approved of his own soup, or sauce, will never, I think, depart; so impressive was the expression of his face, and so perfectly did it represent supreme self-satisfaction.

1834.

In consequence of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, and the fact that the festival fell on a Sunday, it was determined at the annual meeting to dispense with the usual dinner of the society on St. Andrew's day. This was the first omission of the kind in the thirty-five years which had elapsed since the formation of the society.

1835.

The Courier of December 5th briefly reports that a dinner was given by the society on St. Andrew's day at Joseph Scammell's, Prince William street; that Dr. Boyd, the president, was in the chair, and John Robertson, vice-president, was croupier; that the Mayor and Collector Smith were present; and that music was provided by the Band of the 43rd Regiment.

1836.

From *The Chronicle* of December 2nd it appears that the anniversary dinner of the society was given at the Masonic Hall; that upwards of eighty persons, including the Mayor, sat down to the feast; that the chair was occupied by the president, Dr. Boyd, and that James Kirk, vice-president, was croupier.

1837.

Members and guests, exceeding one hundred in number, sat down to a dinner, described as "first-class," at the St. John Hotel. The Hon. John Robertson, president, was evidently absent, and James Kirk, vice-president, was in the chair, while John Wishart was croupier. Among the toasts the following was volunteered: "In the emphatic and memorable words of William the 4th, addressed to Earl Gosford on his departure for the Canadas, 'Never give up the colonies.'" This, although designated a toast, would with more propriety be classed among what were called sentiments which formerly were often offered in place of toasts.

The Honorable John Robertson, president for this and the four years next following, was born in Perthshire in 1799, and came to St. John in 1817. He eventually engaged in mercantile pursuits and the manufacture of lumber, and through persistent application, the adoption of approved business methods, force of character, and the exercise of his exceptionally good abilities, succeeded in securing and in holding a most prominent position as a successful business man. He was presented with the freedom of the city when twenty-one years of age, and was appointed its mayor in 1836 by the Governor-in-Council. He was a member of the Legislative Council for New Brunswick from 1839 until the confederation of the provinces, when he obtained a seat in the Senate of Canada. He took a lively interest in the militia, and it may be mentioned that on his retirement from office in the Volunteer Left Flank Company, First Battalion St. John Militia, he was presented with a silver snuff-box by the non-commissioned officers and privates as a mark of their esteem. He was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the St. John Light Infantry and of the St. John Volunteer (now the 62nd) Battalion.

When the Prince of Wales visited New Brunswick in 1860, he went by train from St. John to the Kennebecasis station, where a steamer was waiting to take him to Fredericton, at the wharf belonging to Mr. Robertson, now the property of his son-in-law, Mr. Lewis J. Almon. On this occasion His Royal Highness acceded to the request that the village and



HON. JOHN ROBERTSON.

station should receive the name "Rothesay," which they have since borne, in honor of the distinguished visitor as Duke of Rothesay.

In 1873, Mr. Robertson, with his wife and family, removed to England, making London their place of residence. He, however, did not abandon the activities of life, although well advanced in years, and was a director of the Imperial Bank, Lothbury, now the London Joint Stock Bank, and a member of the Colonial Institute. He died in 1876 at Lawford Place, Mannington, Essex, and was buried in Lawford church-yard, a lovely spot, from which the sea at Harwich is clearly visible.

Mr. Robertson married Sophia, youngest daughter of David Nisbet Dobie, M. D., of Gartferry, Lanarkshire, of the Hon. East India Company's service. Mr. Dobie was a lineal descendant of the Nisbets of Greenholme, a family of good old standing in the shire of Ayre, descended from Nisbet "of that Ilk," who held their lands from David the First, son of Malcolm Canmore, 1126.

In appearance Mr. Robertson possessed to a remarkable degree the characteristics of the Clan Donnachy, to which he belonged ; so much so, that once, when walking in Hyde Park with Mrs. Robertson, he was accosted by a stranger in full Highland costume, who addressed him by name. Mr. Robertson, naturally surprised, expressed his astonishment that the stranger should know his name. The latter, who, it was ascertained, was a well-known member of the clan from Perthshire, explained that he was assured that Mr. Robertson was also a member from his appearance.

Mr. Robertson at one time resided on the east side of Germain street, to the south of Duke street, and afterwards on the west side of Wellington Row, in a brick house since occupied by the Hon. Andrew G. Blair. He was exceedingly hospitable ; indeed, he and the late Francis Ferguson fully and conspicuously maintained, at the same period, all the old Scottish traditions in the entertaining of neighbors, friends and acquaintances. With but a slight effort of memory I can see Mr. Robertson before me now, on the night of a well attended children's party, with a laughing

little girl holding his hand on either side ; or else, in the most sprightly manner, joining in a game or dance, Mrs. Robertson meanwhile moving among the guests and encouraging each with winning smiles and gracious words spoken with the pleasantest and most refined Scottish accent. Young men and maidens, sires and dames, were treated just as kindly by the worthy host and hostess ; but, perhaps, I am not far astray in supposing that they had a special liking for the little ones. Two of their daughters survive, and are living in England.

1838.

Members of the Society and their guests, eighty persons in all, dined together on St. Andrew's day at the St. John hotel, Mr. Stockwell being the caterer. The dinner and the wines were pronounced good, and the company did not separate till "twa sma' hours ayont the twal." Mr. Robertson, as head of the Society, presided, and was supported by the Vice-President, Hugh Mackay, and among the guests were the Mayor, Robert F. Hazen, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies, the Town Major, and Mr. McPherson, of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. There is necessarily some sameness in the toasts proposed at the dinners of the Society, but no two lists are exactly alike, and in each there are toasts suitable to the time or the occasion only. There is, therefore, reason for their reproduction, especially in the absence of danger of monotonous repetition from the fact that records of them, if ever made, are rarely discovered. This is the list for this occasion :

- 1st. The Day we Celebrate. *Highland March.*
- 2nd. The Queen, God bless her ! *God Save the Queen.*
- 3rd. The Auld Kirk of Scotland. *Ye Banks and Braes.*
- 4th. The British Government. England expects her true patriots to yield to the feeling of the age with moderation, to resist revolution with firmness, and to hand down the constitution—the admiration and envy of surrounding nations—unchanged to posterity. *Rule Britannia, and Britons Strike Home.*
- 5th. The Army and Navy of Great Britain. *Hearts of Oak, and British Grenadiers.*
- 6th. Sir John Harvey—our Lieutenant-Governor. Should his services be required in the field, we are convinced that he will most ably support

the distinguished character of a British officer. *Up and Waur them a', Willie.*

7th. The Charitable Societies of St. George and St. Patrick—our cause is the same. *Roast Beef, and Patrick's Day.*

8th. The Commandant of the Garrison. *March.*

9th. Lady Harvey and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick. *Kelvin Grove, and The Flowers of Edinboro'.*

10th. His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the City of St. John. *The Devil among the Tailors.*

11th. Col. Goldie and the Gallant 11th Regiment. *March.*

12th. Our Countrymen—the Brave 93rd Highlanders. *March, and Blue Bonnets.*

13th. The Parochial Schools of Scotland.

14th. The British American Provinces—just bounds to their territory—no bounds to their loyalty and their prosperity. *March to the Battlefield, and Home Sweet Home.*

15th. Our Countrymen who are celebrating this anniversary all over the world. *Here's a health to those far awa'.*

16th. The Memory of Bruce and Wallace. The sod which covers their graves has been refreshed by the magic touch of the Bard of Abbotsford, who alone could do justice to their characters and has identified his own glory with the heroes of Scotland. *Scots wha hae.*

17th. Auld Lang Syne. *Should auld acquaintance, etc.*

J. W. Boyd, brother of the younger Dr. Boyd, a barrister, common clerk of St. John in 1847 and the following year, and father of one of the present members of the Society, added the following volunteer toast to this list :

“The Loyalists of the Canadas who are nobly fighting for the glorious British Constitution. May God bless them.”

1839.

The usual dinner was given under the auspices of the Society on St. Andrew's day, but information as to the place of the celebration and of other particulars, except the toasts, is not forthcoming.

The following toasts were proposed and honored :

The day and all who honor it.

St. Andrew. Emulation of his virtues is the best test of respect to his memory.

The Queen and the Royal Family.

The Constitution of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Army and Navy of Great Britain.

Sir John Harvey and the Province of New Brunswick.

The Boundary Question. An early, amicable and equitable settlement thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty of 1783, without any compromise of the honor or integrity of the two great nations.

Our Sister Colonies and their Loyal Inhabitants, who never turn their backs upon friend or foe.

His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of St. John.

Our Benevolent Contemporaries—the Societies of St. George and St. Patrick.

The Commandant and the Garrison of St. John.

Lady Harvey and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick.

The Parochial Schools of Scotland.

Major Brookes and the Gallant 69th.

Wallace and Bruce, and other illustrious names who are identified with the civil and religious liberties of Scotland.

Our next Merry Meeting.

The reference to important matters, in the region of higher as opposed to party politics, is noticeable in many of the toasts above and previously cited, and is indicative of the national tendency to think deeply and earnestly, and to seek to discuss intelligently whenever national problems present themselves. In view of this, these lists of toasts of a comparatively remote period, not only remind us of past events, but give a partial insight of matured contemporary opinion of the events, and their probable and possible consequences.

1840.

About eighty persons, including members of the Society and invited guests, dined together on St. Andrew's day at the St. John Hotel, Mr. Robertson, the President, being in the chair, and Thomas Nisbet, V. P., occupying the position of croupier.

In glancing over the columns of an old newspaper one, not infrequently, discovers a paragraph which, although of no special importance, serves to revive agreeable memories. An instance of the kind may be cited from the *Morning News* of December the 7th of this year: "We are gratified to perceive that a magazine to be called *The Amaranth*, to come out monthly, is about being published in the city by Mr. Robert

Shives, a gentleman in every way calculated for the management of such an undertaking." *The Amaranth* duly appeared and was a credit to the publisher, who, however, survived it for many years. Robert Shives was most highly esteemed by his brother members of the Society and by his fellow-citizens. Of a tranquil nature and delighting in simple pleasures, and keenly observant and reminiscent of all that fell within his observation worthy of attention, his companionship and conversation were always welcomed. He was almost invariably the discoverer, each year, of the first May-flower near the city ; while, to the wonder of all but himself, he would emerge with his prize from swamp and forest without the slightest change in the natty appearance for which he was distinguished.

1841.

The *Morning News* of December the 3rd reports : "St. Andrew's day passed off as usual by the members of the St. Andrew's Society dining together at the St. John Hotel in the evening. They had a happy time of it, although they were interrupted in the midst of their convivialities by the alarm of fire which broke out at the Institute."

1842.

Instead of celebrating St. Andrew's day by a banquet, the Society observed the festival by joining with the Highland Society, then recently organized in the city, whose subsequent existence was brief, in giving a ball. This event is thus mentioned in the *Morning News* of December 2nd : "St. Andrew's and Highland Society Charity Ball. According to previous arrangement the above ball took place at the St. John Hotel on Wednesday evening ; the number present, we should think, was about 230. The committee are deserving of the highest praise for the excellent manner in which everything was conducted. All seemed desirous of enjoying themselves ; and upon no previous occasion did we ever see dancing kept up with more spirit. A feeling of unanimity seemed to pervade the whole. The manner in which the Band of the 30th Regt. performed their part has rarely been equalled in St. John."

1843.

The annual festival appears to have been observed by the Society in the same manner as in the next preceding year. It is, indeed, true that the name of the Society is not associated with the entertainment of this year in the notice which follows, but there can be no doubt as to the origin and control of the gathering. The *Morning News* of December the 4th briefly states: "The Caledonian Ball, we are pleased to learn, went off with great spirit on Thursday evening. There were nearly two hundred persons present."

In a reference to a meeting of the Agricultural Society, in the same issue, it is stated that "The election and nomination of officers followed, and a resolution to open a book for subscription. This put a stop to the *head* work of the evening, and the hour and demand of St. Andrew upon the *heels and toes* of his votaries summoned the advocates of the dance to the hall of the hotel, in honor of Scotland's tutelary Saint—it being St. Andrew's night."

1844.

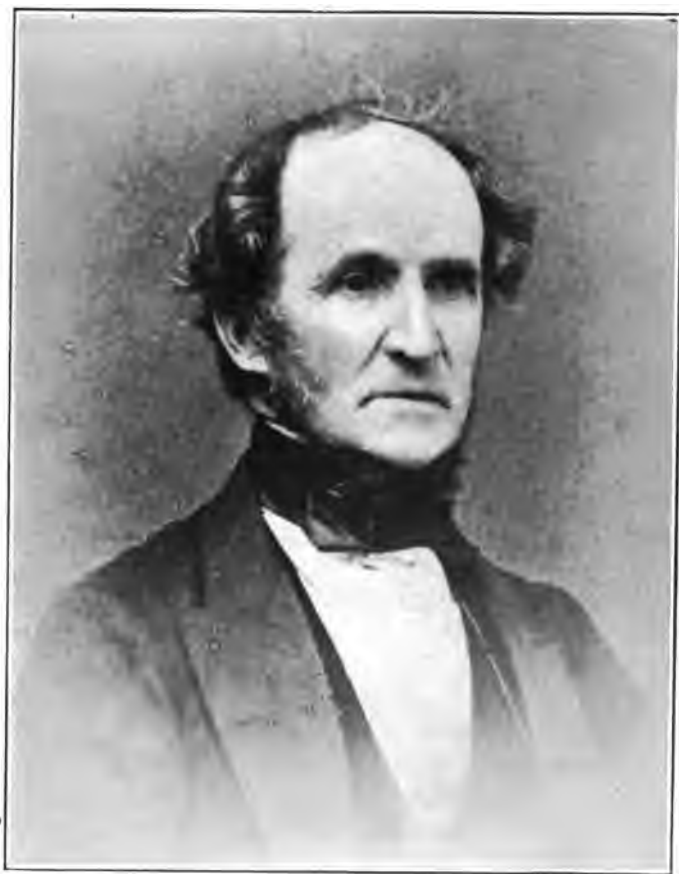
The President for this and the following year was John Wishart. The youngest of a family of thirteen, he was born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1799, and in 1818 he reached St. John, which was thereafter his place of residence, provided with the following certificate :

MONTROSE, 16 March, 1818.

The Bearer hereof, John Wishart, an unmarried young man, resided in this Parish from his infancy till this time, except three years with a relation in Forfar; that he supported uniformly a good character; that he appears to us deserving of encouragement, and that nothing is known to us to hinder his reception into any Christian society where Providence may order his lot, is attested day and date as above by

ALEX. MOLLESON,
Minister of Montrose.
 JON. FORBES, *Elder.*
 GEO. SHAND, *Elder.*

Mr. Wishart went into the employ of his uncle, Mr. Edmund, at Musquash, but, the latter having died a few years later,



JOHN WISHART.

wound up the business, and turned his attention to ship-building, in which he was engaged for a number of years, most of his vessels being built at St. Martins, some thirty miles from St. John. He was an elder of St. Andrew's Kirk, and a member of St. Andrew's Society from 1821. When he became the oldest living member, he was the recipient of a gold headed ebony cane, inscribed "Presented to John Wishart, Esquire, by St. Andrew's Society, St. John, N. B. 1821-1881." He never married, and he died in February, 1893, at the advanced age of 94 years. In appearance, Mr. Wishart was somewhat grim, but, although indisposed to employ superfluous words, he was always courteous and, when with his intimates, unbending. He was as hardy as hickory, and like his contemporaries David S. Kerr, Q. C., also a member of the Society, and James Travis, an old time lumber king, had little or no use for overcoats or furs. It is related of Mr. Wishart that, when upwards of ninety years of age, he entered the Bank of New Brunswick on a winter morning when the temperature was fourteen degrees below zero, wearing a light overcoat, a silk hat and kid gloves. To a friend who remarked "It's a very cold morning, Mr. Wishart," he replied: "Yes, this weather must be very hard on young people." He often asked this same friend the number of his children. Once, on receiving a reply, being then a nonogenarian, he said: "Well, it's nice to see a young family growing up round one; but it's a responsibility I've been spared so far." He was noted for the muscular power of his hand, and found a frequent pleasure, which was not shared by his victim, in clasping the hand of another, and squeezing it till it cracked and ached. An experiment of this kind made with my father, on a New Year's day, bade fair, for a time, to result in a breach of the peace. It is told, indeed, of one gentleman that he secured the release of his hand from this human vice by promptly grasping and firmly pinching the offender's nose: all this, remember, in good nature, though not of the most gentle kind. It is said that Mr. Wishart retained the vigor of his grip almost to the last, and that on the day before his death he pressed the hand of a relative with perceptible power, and smiled.

During his life his kindness of heart was generally recognized, and his charitable nature appears in his will, wherein the following public bequests are made :

To the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, St. John.....	\$375.00
St. Andrew's Society, St. John.....	250.00
Home for the Aged, St. John.....	250.00
St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	250.00
Young Men's Christian Association, St. John.....	125.00
And to Alexander Melville Watt £250 sterling, in trust for the charitable institutions of Montrose, Scotland.	

1847.

In the *Monthly Record* of the Church of Scotland for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the adjoining Provinces, for March, 1869, there is a brief but comprehensive memoir of John Duncan, President of the Society for this year, by the Reverend George J. Caie, who, in 1872, filled the office of chaplain. From this the following statements of fact have been taken and a few passages borrowed. Mr. Duncan was born on the 9th day of January, 1797, at Meldrum, better known as "Auld Meldrum," a town with a population of one thousand, and about seventeen miles from Aberdeen. He was educated in the Parish school, and trained as a carpenter. He crossed the Atlantic in 1821, arriving at the north of New Brunswick, where he remained until 1824, when he removed to his final place of residence, St. John. He at once obtained employment from Messrs. Owens & Layton, who were engaged in ship-building, continuing with them till the dissolution of the firm in 1827. His next engagement was in the timber business, but in 1831 he became connected with the firm of Owens & Budd, and in the following year was sent to Britain to effect a settlement of the involved affairs of that concern, and successfully accomplished his mission. Shortly after his return to St. John he entered into partnership with Mr. Owens under the firm name of Owens & Duncan. "The names of these worthy men became widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, and, although they encountered many losses on land and sea, there was one thing that neither prosperity nor adversity seemed able to shake from them—a reputation for



JOHN DUNCAN.

sterling honesty in all they said and did. Their ships were well known and justly famed in Britain and America for beauty of model and good sea-going qualities. For many years past they continued to own the vessels they built, and kept them trading to different parts of the commercial world."

Ever prudent, cautious, thoughtful and studious, Mr. Duncan may be said never to have been regarded as a young man, and his counsel, readily and kindly given, was always sound. "He was known as the 'Universal Chairman,' and it seemed to be regarded as essential to the success of any great work that the name of John Duncan should be found among its chief promoters." Never hurried, and, indeed, notably deliberate in his methods and movements, he was never behindhand, and by studied economy of his time accomplished tasks wherein many ostentatious, bustling persons failed. All who knew him trusted him, and his subordinates placed the most absolute reliance on his undertakings, and in his correct conception and unquestionable performance of what was right. He was always a friend to those in need, and it is related of him that when, while he was young and without the needful funds, he was asked to contribute to the expense of burying the wife of an impoverished man, he responded by begging the requisite boards from a friend and constructing with them by his own labor the coffin required. With an insatiate thirst for knowledge, he was constantly engaged, in his spare hours and moments, in reading, while his library, though not conspicuously large, was admirably selected. He was an elder and a trustee of St. Andrew's Kirk, and was a liberal contributor to the funds required for all its purposes. He was married and left a widow and several children when he died on the 31st of January, 1869. His residence was on the north side of Paradise Row, next to that of his partner, John Owens. I was personally brought into somewhat close contact with Mr. Duncan during five or six years before his death, being in the office of my father, who managed the legal business of Owens & Duncan, and of each member of the firm, and have a most pleasant remembrance of his gentle, courteous manners, and of the great interest which he manifested in my studies, pursuits and prospects.

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To give a correct conception of the part he took in civic affairs, it would be necessary to amplify this sketch. "Some idea, however, of his interest in public matters may be gathered from the fact that he was one of the first presidents of the Commercial Bank, Mechanics' Institute, Globe Insurance Office, Highland Society, Agricultural Society, St. Andrew's Society, Bible Society; a prominent man in the formation of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, Gas Company, Telegraph Company, Water Company; a Commissioner of Police, Lunatic Asylum," etc.

It may be observed that among the societies mentioned, the Mechanics' Institute of St. John specially attracted and was largely managed by those of Scottish birth or blood. During the existence of this highly useful institution, extending from 1839 till 1890, including each of those years, twenty-one gentlemen were successively elected to fill the presidential chair. Of these twenty-one, twelve were at sometime members of St. Andrew's Society, namely: John Duncan, Sir William J. Ritchie, James Paterson, LL. D., Joseph W. Lawrence, William Wedderburn, George H. Lawrence, Gilbert Murdoch, I. Allen Jack, Thomas A. Rankine, David P. Chisholm, Dr. James Christie, and William E. Collier.

In what manner the annual festival was celebrated in the years 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847 has not been ascertained, nor have any records of proceedings of the Society for those years been obtained.

1848.

The *Morning News* of December the 4th supplies the only information on the subject in this brief paragraph: "The dinner of St. Andrew's Society passed off with great eclat on Thursday evening. There were nearly one hundred gentlemen present."

Adam Jack was President of the Society for this and the two following years, and in 1855. He was born at Innerkip, near Greenock, Scotland, on the 21st of November, 1800. He left the land of his birth at an early age, never to return, and lived for several years at St. John's, Newfoundland, thence making two or three voyages to the West Indies. In 1830 he



ADAM JACK.

came to New Brunswick, and settled in St. Andrews, where he married Miss Dorothy Mowat, a daughter of Captain Mowat, one of the Loyalists. He arrived in St. John, which he thereafter made his place of residence, in 1837, and, as secretary to the Marine Assurance Company and agent of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company, and otherwise, secured a leading and recognized position in business circles. His wife died in 1842, and in 1848 he married Mrs. Ann Stephen, who survived him. He was in office as President of the Society at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly from apoplexy while he was acting as a pall-bearer at the funeral of the late Mrs. William O. Smith, on the 2nd of February, 1856. I have gathered from all that I have heard from survivors among his contemporaries, that the subject of this sketch was very well informed and shrewd in all that related to his business, and that socially he was entertaining and exceedingly genial. The fact that for four years, out of his little more than eighteen years of residence in St. John, he was specially selected by his brother Scots as their representative and spokesman, speaks volumes in his favor, and leads to regret that more particulars of his career and character have not been obtained. Several children survived him, and one of his daughters is the wife of Mr. John McMillan, a prominent citizen of St. John, and the head of a long established business concern. Mr. Jack resided at Reed's Point, near the three lamps, an old and conspicuous landmark.

1849.

A charity ball was given on the night of the 30th of November, in honor of St. Andrew and under the auspices of the Society, and was numerously attended.

1850.

[From the *Courier* of December the 7th.]

On November 30th, at St. John Hotel, the annual festival was celebrated by St. Andrew's Society supping together. The dinner was served up in good style by the Messrs. Scammell, who also supplied the wines, etc. The brewing of the whisky punch, in the large and elegant bowl belonging to the Society,

was consigned to the care of a gentleman well able for the duty, whose services on the occasion, we are authorized to state, gave much satisfaction to the company. After the removal of the cloth, the President, R. Jardine, Esq., proposed the following toasts, which were enthusiastically received :

The Day and a' wha honour it.
The Queen.
Our Sister Societies.

The latter was responded to by the presidents of St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies in terms showing the good feeling which existed.

At nine o'clock, according to a previous arrangement with the St. Andrew's Societies of Halifax, New York and Fredericton, the following toast was proposed and received with much enthusiasm : "The sons of St. Andrew, though far apart, yet united in heart and purpose." While this toast was being responded to, messages were received by telegram from presidents of above societies cordially uniting with their brethren in the toast they were at that moment drinking. By courtesy of the telegraph companies along the lines the despatches were passed free.

A number of other toasts were proposed and duly responded to, which, together with songs, tended to enliven the evening.

"The nicht drave on wi' sangs and clatter,
And aye the ale was growin' better,"

when, unfortunately, the proximity of twelve o'clock rendered the parting necessary—

"And each took aff," etc.

1851.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of November, 1850, and in order to afford the ladies an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the season, a ball was held at the St. John Hotel under the banners of the Society, on January the 9th, which yielded in proceeds £6 17s. 6d.



ROBERT JARDINE.

The annual festival was celebrated by the Society by a dinner, of which the particulars have not been obtained.

Robert Jardine was President during this and the next ensuing year. He was born at Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 1st of January, 1812. He started in business in his native town when quite a young man, but, having failed to reach his expectations, and dissatisfied with his prospects, he determined to seek his fortune abroad, and took passage on a ship sailing from Ayr to St. John, New Brunswick. Shortly after his arrival he entered the employ of Barnabas Tilton, a dealer in groceries, and in 1838 Robert and his brother Alexander, who had followed him to St. John, bought out Mr. Tilton, entered into partnership, and continued the business under the firm name of Jardine & Co. Robert Jardine was a public spirited and good citizen, and was identified with such important enterprises as the civic water supply and the Rural Cemetery. He was also chairman of the European and North American Railway Commission for a number of years, and until his death, which occurred in June, 1866. He was the proprietor of a holding comprising several acres, situate a mile from the city on the Marsh Road, where he lived, and, to some extent, engaged in farming. He was greatly interested in the latter pursuit, was distinctly successful in raising Ayrshire cattle, and was one of the first members of the local Agricultural Society. The proper construction of the Marsh and Loch Lomond roads, of special benefit to farmers, is also largely due to his exertion. A wife and four daughters survived him.

1852.

[From the *Morning News*, December 3rd.]

The St. Andrew's Society supped together at the St. John Hotel on Tuesday evening. Upwards of sixty persons were present. The usual toasts and sentiments were given and responded to. At nine o'clock the company exchanged toasts with the following places *by telegraph*, viz.: Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, Fredericton, Boston, New York, Philadelphia. The toast was: "Land o' cakes and brither Scots; here's t' ye."

1853.

[From the *Courier*, December 3rd.]

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL. On Wednesday evening, the 30th November, the Society celebrated the day by dining at the St. John Hotel. John M. Walker, the President, occupied the chair, and was supported by Alexander Jardine, the Vice-President. Among the guests were several American gentlemen and leading men of the city. McCart's Quadrille Band was in attendance, as also Angus McCaush, the Society's piper, in full Highland costume, who performed many beautiful airs.

TOASTS.

The Day, etc. *Tullochgorum*.

The Queen. *God Save the Queen*.

The Land which claims for her sons Wallace, Bruce, Knox, Ramsay, Burns and Scott : the Land o' Cakes. *My Highland Home*.

The Land we Live In. *Canadian Boat Song*.

Lady Head and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick. *The Bonnie English Rose*.

President of United States. *Yankee Doodle*.

Our Sister Societies. *The Roast Beef of Old England, St. Patrick's Day*.

The memory of our departed members, especially George Murray. *March in Saul*.

Our Forefathers. *The Garb of Old Gaul*.

After which the party was highly entertained by the recitation, in true Ayrshire style, of Tam o' Shanter, by Mr. John McCreddie, and the singing of some excellent Scotch songs by several gentlemen present. The supper was served up in Messrs. Scammell's best style, the wines were good, and all enjoyed themselves with great conviviality until an early hour in the morning, when, *Deoch an' Dorris* being drunk, the party separated, more convinced than ever that Scotchmen *do* know how to enjoy themselves.

The details of this celebration remind us that old things pass away with time, and suggest an approach to a modern St. Andrew's dinner. The toasts are diminishing in number, and are less archaic and sentimentally exuberant in expression than in the past. Even the musical selections are not what they once were, and seem to mark the influence of a taste



JOHN M. WALKER.

mayhap of recent birth and not as yet assured of its power. There is ever something sad in these transformations, and, even on the dawn of the twentieth century, a sigh on their account should not be regarded as unseemly.

John Macara Walker, President of the Society for this and the following year, and also for 1858 and 1861, was a son of Doctor Thomas Walker, a surgeon in the British army, and a native of Perth, Scotland. Mr. Walker was born in the West Indies, most probably in Gaudaloupe, where his father was serving with his regiment, in 1814, and accompanied the latter when he came to settle and practice his profession in St. John not later than 1820. Medical men formerly, not infrequently, were in the habit of dispensing medicines, and young Walker assisted his father in this department, and afterwards, for several years, conducted a large and successful business as a druggist on the Market Square. He also became influential as an alderman, as a director of the Commercial Bank, and as a commissioner of Sewerage and Water Supply. About 1868 he retired from business, and thereafter divided his time between St. John and Halifax, having come into a very large fortune in the latter city through a somewhat distant relative, till his death in 1877. He was never married, and he left his wealth to his brother, Doctor James Walker, who resides in the Parish of Lancaster, near St. John. Mr. Walker was a fine looking man, and was a general favorite, being distinguished for his humor and fondness of a joke, for his geniality and the qualities for good fellowship. He was an earnest member of the Society, and manifested his interest in its welfare in many ways.

Before passing to other topics I can not refrain from relating an incident in connection with the subject of this sketch. Upon one occasion he placed a promissory note in my hands for collection, when I, on learning all the facts, advised that the claim was not recoverable at law. Notwithstanding my opinion, I was directed to proceed, and received instructions in case there should be a defence. A letter written to the maker was ignored by him, and thereupon the note was put in suit in the city court. Upon the case being called I rose

and simply proved the making of the note, when the counsel for the defence called attention to the fact that it was more than six years overdue ; very properly contended that, without further evidence, the plaintiff could not succeed, and moved for a nonsuit.

My reply, to which the defendant's counsel strongly objected, was permitted by the court, and was very brief. I stated, in effect, that my client and I were advised that the defendant claimed to be a sincere and practical Christian, and that he was somewhat noted for the frequency, publicity, length and fervor of his prayers and exhortations ; that the debt claimed was honestly due and payable ; that the plaintiff was pardonably curious to ascertain whether so good a man as the defendant seemed to be would repudiate what his conscience must tell him he ought to pay ; that my client was prepared to accept the result of his experiment, and that, on his behalf, I submitted to a nonsuit.

On the following day the defendant paid the amount claimed for principal, and, perhaps, Mr. Walker deserved to lose the interest for not pressing the claim in time.

1854.

St. Andrew's day was celebrated by a supper given at the St. John Hotel, at which twenty-eight members of the Society and thirty guests were present.

In this year there died an old member of the Society, Doctor Alexander Boyle. The following is a copy of the formal notice of his death in the *Chronicle* on 21st of April, 1854 : " On Friday morning, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age, Alexander Boyle, Esquire, A. M., M. D., F. R. C. P., E. and Surgeon to the Forces H. P., a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He received his education at Marischal College in that city, and entered the army at an early period of life. Doctor Boyle was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1826, in which year he returned to New Brunswick, where he has since resided." In another place the same newspaper reads as follows : " It is our painful

duty to record in our obituary to-day a notice of the lamented decease of Dr. Alexander Boyle, an old and meritorious officer, who had seen much active service, and who, while engaged in the arduous duties of the field, still found time to place at various periods the results of his observations and experience before his professional brethren, and his papers have been alluded to in several medical works. He was a man possessed of varied acquirements, as well in science as in literature ; was a warm and zealous friend, and a benefactor to the poor. On his retirement from the army he engaged in private practice in this city, which he successfully pursued up to the time of his last illness. His war services date from 1798, and are thus stated in the *Annual Army List*: ' Doctor Boyle was actively employed in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and afterwards at the Helder in 1799 ; also in Sicily and Egypt from December, 1806, till June, 1812, as surgeon of the 62nd Regt. He was employed on the eastern coast of Spain on the medical staff in 1812-13-14, and was at the affair of Biar, battle of Castalla ; at Tarragona in June and August, 1813, and at the retreat from Ordal and Villa Franca. He had charge of the general hospitals at Alicant, Castalla and Valencia ; was senior medical officer with the head-quarters of the army under Sir William Clinton during the blockade of Barcelona ; was at Genoa and Corsica, and accompanied the army from the Mediterranean to Bermuda under General Gosselin as principal medical officer, and was at Penobscot.' "

1855.

The Society held a picnic in August, and gave a ball on the night of St. Andrew's day at Paddock's rooms, Prince William street. Dancing commenced at half-past eight o'clock, and the committee in charge consisted of Adam Jack, Alex. Jardine, Wm. Thomson, Dr. Boyd, William Mackay, Robert Thomson, Robert Shives, Andrew Scott, Alex. Gilchrist, D. B. Stevens, W. R. McKenzie, Luke Stewart, R. T. Clinch, Chas. Johnston, Geo. Young, Joseph G. Johnston, Thos. M. Reed, Arch. Rowan, William Jack ; R. Cruikshank being the secretary.

1856.

At the quarterly meeting held on the 1st of May, it was resolved to procure badges according to a design submitted and then adopted. Previously the members seem to have been permitted to wear such decorations as individual taste, in each case, suggested.

On the 19th of August the Society held a picnic at Cedar Bank, where Mr. and Mrs. Barber extended a hearty welcome to all.

Again, on the 12th of September, a like gathering was held at the same place, which, it was alleged, proved the *ne plus ultra* of the Society's picnics.

St. Andrew's day falling on a Sunday, a meeting was convened and held on the evening of Monday, the 1st of December, for the installation of office-bearers, and also to consider a communication from the "Wallace National Monument Committee." After the meeting some sixty of the members sat down to a supper, probably less elaborate and, perhaps, less formal throughout than usual, served in the hotel.

Alexander Jardine, President for this year and that which followed, was born in February, 1814, in Girvan, Ayrshire. His father was the youngest son of Sir William Jardine, fifth baronet of Applegirth, Dumfriesshire. After leaving school, Alexander went to Glasgow, where he was employed till 1835, when, on the advice of his brother Robert, he came to St. John, and entered the employ of Barnabas Tilton. He remained in this service until 1838, when, as previously stated, the brothers purchased his stock from Mr. Tilton, and carried on the business on their own account as partners. After Robert's death Alexander continued the business until 1875, when he retired in favor of Robert Cruikshank, Thomas McClelland, his cousin, and Alexander C. Jardine, his eldest son. Mr. Jardine repeatedly visited his native land, always retained a strong Scottish sentiment, and was ever ready to assist a fellow-countryman in distress. Like his brother, he was interested in the advancement of the welfare of his adopted city and province. He filled several important public positions, including the



ALEXANDER JARDINE.

office of president of the Western Extension Railway Company and that of president of the Rural Cemetery Company. He was an active member of St. Andrew's Church, and an elder for a number of years. On rebuilding the church after the great fire of 1877, he was made chairman of the committee in charge, and devoted both time and money to the object in view, his donations including the bell now in use. He was married in August, 1845, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas Charters, of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, who, with two sons and two daughters, survived her husband when he departed this life in February, 1878.

1857.

A picnic was held by the Society during the summer, of which the date and place have not been ascertained. At the annual meeting, the propriety of electing a chaplain and marshal was discussed, and, pending the report of a committee appointed to consider the same, the Reverend William Donald was requested to act as chaplain during the current year.

The annual festival was celebrated by a supper at Stubbs' Hotel, at which about sixty persons were present as members or guests, with John M. Walker, the President, in the chair. Among the guests were Henry Garbutt, president of St. George's Society, and Robert Armstrong, president, and John A. Morrison, vice-president of St. Patrick's Society. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, many speeches were made, and several songs sung; and Mr. John McCreadie recited "Tam O'Shanter" and "The Cotter's Saturday Night" in the most approved style. An interesting incident of the evening was the honoring a toast to the society named therein, at nine o'clock, the pre-arranged hour, namely: "Here's to oor mither's auldest bairn in America, the Scots' Charitable Society o' Boston, wha this nicht celebrate their twa hundredth anniversary."

1858.

The Society observed St. Andrew's Day by a dinner or supper at the Waverley House, near the head and on the northerly

side of King street. The proceedings were very interesting, and their record is peculiarly valuable for historical and statistical purposes. James Macfarlane, the President, in his opening address, made some brief remarks upon the past and present condition of the Society, and then called upon Vice-President Robert Cruikshank to read a written report dealing more fully with the subject. This referred to the meeting for organization, held on the 8th of March, 1798, and mentioned that fifty-four persons attended and took part in that gathering, of whom Robert W. Crookshank was then the sole survivor. Referring to the fact that the Society had been in existence for over sixty years, Mr. Cruikshank submitted the following facts and figures: The first subscription amounted to £25, but the funds subsequently increased from year to year, and were sufficient to enable £5,500 to be dispensed in charities since the organization of the Society and leave a substantial surplus. The number of cases relieved was, in the first ten years, 89; in the ten years which expired on the 30th of November, 1857, 912; and in the entire period of sixty years, 2,541. At the time of the presentment of the statement the number of members was 190, and the assets of the Society amounted to £888, partly invested in bonds of the city.

REPORT BY THE TREASURER OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
30TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Society, held on the 4th current, a resolution was adopted "That the Treasurer be requested to make up a report of the Society's transactions for the past ten years, to be laid before the members on the evening of the 30th November." Previous to that meeting I had resolved, if my time permitted, to go back to the formation of the Society, and bring before the members a statement of the whole financial affairs from that time until the present, now a period of sixty years. After going over the various cash books, I have been enabled to make up a synopsis, which is annexed.

I find that the Society was formed by thirty-four Scotchmen, and descendants of Scotchmen, who met on the 8th March, 1798; the first quarterly meeting was held on the 3rd of May in that year. As the funds accumulated from year to year, they were lent out at interest on the bonds of responsible individuals. Those loans consisted of the following sums, viz. :

To Mr. Wanton,	£35, lent in 1799, returned in	1801
Mr. Longmuire,	15, " 1799, "	1801
Colin Campbell,	25, " 1801, "	1832
William Russell,	40, " 1802, "	1803 and 1809
William Donaldson,	40, " 1802, "	1811
Mrs. Mallard,	20, " 1803, "	1806
Mr. Johnston,	40, " 1804, "	1808
Corporation of St. John,	100, " 1808,	
" "	70, " 1811,	
Robert Wood,	20, " 1815, "	1824
Mr. Edmond,	20, " 1824, "	1825

On the 6th January, 1832, the £170 lent to the Corporation had accumulated back interest to the amount of £15; at that time other £15 were lent in addition, and a new bond taken for £200 at six per cent., which is now in the hands of the Society.

I have gone over and classified, as carefully as possible, the different items of charge and discharge in the cash books, and the result is as follows :

To the Debit of Cash :

	Interest.	Dues, etc.	Moneys returned, drawn from Bank, etc.
From May 1798 to Nov. 1808....	£ 51 3 0	£271 5 10	£140 0 0
" Nov. 1808 to Nov. 1818....	110 2 0	192 7 11	50 0 0
" Nov. 1818 to Nov. 1828....	122 10 4	491 5 10	45 0 0
" Nov. 1828 to Nov. 1838....	118 11 8	474 19 2	25 0 0
" Nov. 1838 to Nov. 1848....	73 18 9	598 16 9	85 1 5
" Nov. 1848 to Nov. 1858....	110 18 10	748 3 11	141 10 10
	£587 4 7	£2,776 19 5	£486 12 3
	2,776 19 5		
	486 12 3		
Total debits.....	£3,850 16 3		

And the amounts to Credit of Cash expended are as follow, viz. :

	Relief afforded.	Moneys deposited in Bank and Lent.	Cases relieved.
From May 1798 to Nov. 1808....	£140 2 2	£321 18 0	89
" Nov. 1808 to Nov. 1818....	239 10 9	97 1 3	122
" Nov. 1818 to Nov. 1828....	596 19 8	58 0 4	326
" Nov. 1828 to Nov. 1838....	511 1 8	87 3 10	468
" Nov. 1838 to Nov. 1848....	644 13 11	134 10 2	624
" Nov. 1848 to Nov. 1858....	854 0 3	147 10 5	912
	£2,986 8 5	£846 4 0	2,541
	846 4 0		
Total credits.....	£3,832 12 5		

Leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands at this date of.....£18 3 10

The Society commenced depositing in the Provincial Savings Bank on 19th May, 1840, between which time and this date there has been deposited—

The sum of.....	£114	0	0
And interest has accumulated thereon to the amount of.....	33	1	1
	£147	1	1
There has been withdrawn in that time.....	133	19	9
Thus leaving a balance in Bank of.....	£13	1	4

In November, 1856, there were one hundred badges imported from Edinburgh, which, together with the requisite supply of ribbon for trimming, and the die from which they were cast, cost £101 8s. 9d. currency.

The cash property of the Society at this date is: The Corporation Bond for £200, dated 6th January, 1832 (interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. was paid up to 6th January, 1840; at the rate of five per cent. to 1st December, 1856; and at the rate of six per cent. since).

From 6th January, 1840, to 30th November, 1858, being 18 years and 330 days, the interest at 6 per cent. would be..£226 17 0
Less interest received, as indorsed on Bond, between the 6th

January, 1840, and 30th November, 1858.....	157	4	1
Leaves due of interest.....	£69	12	11
Add amount of Bond.....	200	0	0
Present worth.....	£269	12	11
Balance in Savings Bank, as above.....	13	1	4
“ in Treasurer's hands, as above.....	18	3	10
Thirty-two Badges at twenty shillings each.....	32	0	0
Arrears due Society.....	50	0	0
	£382	18	1

The other property of the Society, as far as I can ascertain, is as follows, viz.:

1 Ram's Head Snuff Mull,	1 Old Flag,
1 “ Horn “	1 Silk Banner,
1 Chest for Papers,	1 Punch Bowl and Ladle,
1 Seal,	1 Transparency of Burns,
1 Silver Box for Diploma,	1 large Transparency of St. Andrew,
1 New Flag,	1 Die for Badges.

The oldest member now on the roll is Robert W. Crookshank, who is the only living member who was present at the formation of the Society.

The oldest recipient of the Society's charity now alive is Nancy Boyd, who was first assisted in 1829.

In submitting this, the first General Financial Report made to the Society, I trust that each succeeding Treasurer may see it to be his duty to follow on the work which I have begun, in order that the most

ample and satisfactory information may be afforded to those who are generous enough to contribute their mite towards the relief of such of our countrymen in distress as may have their lot cast amongst us.

R. CRUIKSHANK, *Treasurer*.

St. John, N. B., 30th November, 1858.

Among the guests present at the celebration in 1858 was Viscount Bury, subsequently Earl of Albemarle, who, in response to a toast to his health, made a very interesting and amusing speech. When Lord Bury had resumed his seat, the President remarked: "We have had at different times within the last three months no less than four members of the British House of Commons in St. John, and we are most gratified that our last visitor of this character has had an opportunity of judging of the abilities displayed by some of 'the colonists,' and whether the colonies contain such an inferior race of mortals that they are not worthy of a little more parliamentary consideration than they have heretofore received by certain distinguished statesmen."

1859.

In September of this year Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart paid a visit to St. John. The Society presented the Admiral with an address, which, with his reply, is here set out:

To SIR HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the coasts of North America and the West Indies.

SIR—We, the President and Office-bearers of St. Andrew's Society of St. John beg most respectfully and cordially to welcome you to this city.

We are prompted thus to greet you with a cordial welcome, not more because, in common with ourselves, you claim Scotland as the land of your birth, than because of the high command you hold, and the distinguished character you have attained in Her Majesty's service.

Your deeds of noble daring and gallant intrepidity in time of war the history of our country has recorded, and will hand down to future generations as worthy of emulation. But not less distinguished, nor less worthy of imitation, are your acts of benevolence and kindness in time of peace.

Your conduct in your present command has been marked by prompt, but prudent decision, in a case of much delicacy and difficulty, and has thus proved you not less wise in counsel than brave in action.

While our Society has been formed and is conducted with purely benevolent objects in view, we fail not to cherish sentiments of loyalty

to our Queen, and love to the lands of our birth and adoption. And although, as a Society, we mingle not in affairs civil or political, naval or military, yet we cannot allow the occasion of your visit to this city to pass without tendering to you, as a distinguished fellow countryman, our most cordial welcome, and expressing our high admiration of your character as an individual and an officer high in Her Majesty's service.

That your life may long be spared to adorn the noble service to which you belong, and that health and happiness may attend you and your esteemed lady is our sincere prayer.

Signed by all the Office-bearers.

September 9th, 1859.

[REPLY.]

TO THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICE-BEARERS OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
of St. John, N. B.

GENTLEMEN—The cordial welcome with which you have greeted me on arriving at St. John demands my heartfelt thanks, and although conscious that the flattering terms in which that welcome is conveyed are very far beyond my deserts, and must be attributed to the partiality of my brother Scotchmen, yet it is most gratifying to be assured that my honest endeavors to do my duty to my Queen and country have gained your approbation, and that, in your estimation, I have cast no discredit upon the dear old Land of our Birth.

Permit me to offer my best wishes for the continued prosperity of your excellent Society, and at the same time my grateful acknowledgments for the kind aspirations with which your eloquent address concludes, and most especially for those you express for Lady Stewart.

HOUSTON STEWART,
Vice-Admiral.

St. Andrew's day (1859) was observed by a supper, provided by Mr. Becket, in the hall of Smith's building, Prince William street, to which the members of the Society and guests, in number about eighty in all, sat down, with President Macfarlane in the chair. The principal guest was the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, who was most enthusiastically received; and among those present were William Wright, Advocate General, President, and the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Chaplain of St. George's Society, and Samuel R. Thomson, President of St. Patrick's Society. The Rev. Wm. Donald also attended as the Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society. The President prefaced the leading toast of the evening—"The Day, and all who honour it"—with some very excellent observations, which elicited much

applause. Robert Shives responded to the toast of "The Army and Navy;" Charles N. Skinner to that of "Mrs. Manners-Sutton and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick;" and Messrs. Wright and S. R. Thomson to "Our Sister Societies." W. C. Watson, in a good address, proposed "The Land o' Cakes;" William Thomson made some admirable remarks in proposing "The Land we live in," to which Robertson Bayard, partner of Samuel R. Thomson, replied in felicitous terms. David S. Kerr proposed "The Sister Colonies," to which, in compliance with an unanimous call, Mr. Howe made a speech which was not only amusing, but at times most eloquent. His anecdotes of Highlanders, and references to bagpipes, kilts, mosquitoes, and other topics, kept the table in a continual roar of laughter. John Boyd, a leading merchant, destined in after years to be Governor of the Province, proposed "The Press," to which a journalist, apparently too modest to suffer his name to appear in print, responded. President Wright, on behalf of St. George's Society, proposed the health of the Hon. Joseph Howe, who had done so much to bring these colonies before the notice of the mother country. Mr. Thomson, President of St. Patrick's Society, on its behalf, indorsed the proposal, stating that, although not in unison with Mr. Howe in his political views, he was fully sensible of that gentleman's great attainments, and of the great benefit he had conferred upon the colonies by making them better known in England and the British Isles. Mr. Howe made a most feeling speech in acknowledging this toast, in the course of which he read some very striking verses of his own composition on the occasion of his first visit to England. George W. Smith proposed the health of the Chairman of the Railway Board, and Robert Jardine returned thanks in a brief but pointed speech. Mr. Wright, after paying high compliments to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Macfarlane as President of St. Andrew's Society, proposed his health, to which the latter replied in appropriate terms. William Girvan, Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society, proposed "Our Guests," to which Joel Reading responded. Mr. Reading then proposed a toast which we of to-day would

consider quite up to date: "The future Empire of British North America," and, notwithstanding its somewhat ambiguous loyalty, it was drunk with all the honors. Mr. Kerr proposed "The mercantile interests of St. John," to which Mr. Boyd admirably responded. There was some fine singing during the evening by Messrs. Walter Beard, Anderson, and others.

Although not under its exclusive control, the Society was largely concerned in the celebration, on the 25th of January in this year, of the centennial celebration of the birth of Robert Burns, under the auspices of Scottish citizens and St. Andrew's Society. It took the form of a dinner, which was provided by the Messrs. Sparrow, well-known caterers of African descent, and was given in Ritchie's building. The chair was taken by the Hon. John Robertson, and the vice-chair by the Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General, at seven o'clock; and two hundred and fifty persons sat down to the feast. Among the personages filling public positions, then or previously, who were present were the Mayor, Thos. McAvity; ex-Attorney General, John H. Gray; the Fishery Commissioner, Moses H. Perley; the Sheriff, James A. Harding; the Rev. Wm. Donald, of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. James Disbrow, of the Church of England; John W. Cudlip, M. P. P.; the Chief Railway Commissioner, Robert Jardine; the Chief Railway Engineer, Alexander L. Light; the Immigration Officer for New Brunswick, Robert Shives; the Police Magistrate, Humphrey T. Gilbert; Captain Scoullar, of the City Police; the Chief Commissioner of Water Supply and Sewerage, John Sears; and Aldermen Foster and Armstrong and Councillor Reed. All these gentlemen have since passed away, while of those who addressed the assembled guests not more than three are now living. The speakers were the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Gray and Brown, and Messrs. William Jack, John V. Thurgar, Alexander L. Light, C. E., Humphrey T. Gilbert, James Macfarlane, William H. Tuck, George E. Fenety, S. Parker Tuck, Douglas B. Stevens and John Boyd.

James Macfarlane, President for 1859 and 1860, was born



JAMES MACFARLANE.

in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 18th of May, 1819. His parents, however, had resided for only a short period in this locality, having previously lived in Arrochar, a village situated at the northern end of Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, the locality having been the seat of the clan "Macfarlane" in the days of old, when the Highland clans occupied distinctive territories. In 1832 Mr. Macfarlane's father came to America, and subsequently, probably in the spring of 1835, sent word to his family, consisting of his wife, son and two young daughters, to join him, and to take passage from Glasgow to Nova Scotia. The instructions were followed, but on their arrival at Glasgow they learned that the vessel selected had sailed, and were compelled to secure berths in an inferior craft bound for the Miramichi. After a lengthy, stormy and dangerous voyage, they arrived there, and thence proceeded by schooner to Pictou. Here, having received instructions from her husband to proceed to St. John, where he then was, Mrs. Macfarlane and her children travelled in an ox-cart across the Cobequid mountains to Chignecto, where they secured a passage in a schooner for St. John. They again experienced foul weather, and were driven by the force of the wind, during the night, on the rocks at West Beach. Mr. Macfarlane succeeded in getting his mother on deck, but, notwithstanding his strenuous efforts to save her, she was swept from his grasp and drowned: his sisters he never saw again. He himself was washed ashore by the waves, and, his leg being broken, was pulled on to a ledge by a sailor who had taken refuge there, discovering, when the day broke, that they two were the sole survivors of the wreck. He was assisted, or rather carried, over the rocks by his companion, and within a few days was taken to St. John. The details of his first employment there have not been ascertained, but at a later date he was engaged for some years as a grocer, and eventually devoted himself exclusively to the coal business until his retirement from active life. He resided continuously in St. John from the time of his arrival there until the spring of 1895, when, in consequence of failing health, he wound up his business and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Logan,

in Montreal, where he entered into rest on the 4th of August of that year. His wife was a Miss Mary Ann Cameron, daughter of Ewen Cameron, of St. John, and children born of the union are now living. Mr. Macfarlane, when in his vigorous manhood, was physically a fine specimen of a Scot, with a keen, intelligent and handsome face. These characteristics naturally, but faintly appear in his portrait taken in old age, the only one which could be obtained. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of admirable business habits, well informed, and possessed of sound judgment; and was very greatly respected and esteemed for his qualities of head and heart by all his fellow-citizens. Amongst his many acquirements, he was, like many other Scots, skilled in "pitten the stanes." It is, therefore, only right to insert the following verses, by William Murdoch, another departed member of the Society, in tribute to Mr. Macfarlane as a curler and as a man :

JEEMS MACFARLANE.

TUNE : *Whistle o'er the Lave o't.*

Anither year maun come and gang,
And baith I fear we'll think it lang
Before we get anither sang

Frae canty Jeems Macfarlane.
Fu' weel I wat he chaunts his strains
In praise o' Scotia's curling stanes,
The *hog-score*, *cock* and icy plains
Are muse for Jeems Macfarlane.

The Ayr and Nithsdale curling train
Hae every reason to be vain,
They've got a laureate o' their ain
In canty Jeems Macfarlane.
The merits o' ilk "canny Scot"
Wha forms the joyous curling knot,
Are marked; and sung ilk bonny shot
By canty Jeems Macfarlane.

To see him standing at the *tee*
Would fill the dullest gloit wi' glee,
Sic magic licht beams frae the e'e
O' canty Jeems Macfarlane.
Or mark him racing roun' the rink,
While snoring stanes a' throu'ther clink,
Confound me, but ye'd really think
The deil's in Jeems Macfarlane.

I've ken'd him noo some years sinsyne,
 I've broke his bread and drank his wine,
 Sae while I live I'll never tine

Regard for Jeems Macfarlane.

Let purse-proud cynics cock their nose,
 And girn alike at friens and foes,
 Them and their dirt I'd rather lose
 Than canty Jeems Macfarlane.

I vow a better heart ne'er stood
 Upon a frozen crystal flood,
 And nane has truer Scottish blood
 Than canty Jeems Macfarlane.

Although "nae poet in a sense,"
 He has a due degree o' mense,
 And wha can better reckon pence
 Than canty Jeems Macfarlane.

Noo Jamie lad, come gie 's thy han',
 By a' that's guid, and great and gran,'
 I hail thee as a gentleman,
 Though only Jeems Macfarlane.

May Killie ne'er be mair to blame—
 Ne'er add mair censure to her name,
 Than when she gave to honest fame
 Her canty Jeems Macfarlane.

The newly created office of Chaplain was filled this year by the election of the Reverend William Donald, and, by his annual re-election, he occupied the position thereafter until the November meeting, 1869. A brief, but exceedingly well written sketch of the life and character of this worthy divine has been printed for private circulation, and from this, by the permission of his surviving children, the following data, and an occasional extract, have been obtained.

"William Donald was born at Edingight Grange, Banffshire, on the 6th of June, 1807, and was the son of John Donald, a farmer, who was also ground officer to the Earl of Fife. The wife of John Donald had been Janet McHattie. Young Donald got more than an ordinarily good education, for not only did he acquire all that was to be gained in the schools, but he was a student and graduate at Marischal College, Aberdeen, from which famous university he received the degree of M. A. He was, in all, eight years at Marischal, the Divinity course requir-

ing the last four of them." Although educated for the ministry, he was not ordained till he was selected for St. Andrew's Church, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1849; and meanwhile, from 1837, he had been parish clerk and schoolmaster of Huntley, comfortably and pleasantly situated with a wife, who had been Miss Anne Milne, of that place, whom he had married in 1839, and three children. Before leaving Scotland Mr. Donald was presented with a beautiful silver tea service "by a number of his friends in Huntley and vicinity, as a mark of their sincere respect and esteem;" and with a large and handsomely bound Bible by the senior pupils of the school where he had taught. He won the affection of his congregation in St. John at the outset, and soon obtained a position which made his influence for good in the entire community apparent, while what he once secured in these respects he never lost. His prospects were peculiarly bright when, on the 3rd of March, 1850, the death of his wife occurred, an affliction which was more keenly felt in consequence of his mother's decease only a few months before. Too brave in spirit, however, to give way to grief, he never faltered in the discharge of his manifold duties. He was a member of the Grammar School and Madras School Boards, and, as the pastor of an important church, was called upon constantly to fill positions entailing extensive draughts upon his time, his energy, and his talents. Although ever ready to support or advance important movements by well considered argument, he was a worker rather than a talker. During the epidemic of cholera which, in 1854, ravaged the city, his services in the stricken districts and his practical suggestions were of the greatest benefit. As a theologian he was opposed to narrowness, and, in his pulpit utterances, more was heard of the mercy than of the wrath of God. Although not an innovator, he was not hostile to beneficial change, and when, in 1867, an organ was introduced into St. Andrew's Church it was with his hearty approval. "On the first Sabbath that the organ was heard, Dr. Donald gave out the CL Psalm, in metre. The first two verses of this he read in his usual manner, but when he came to the third verse he changed his tone to the broad Scotch and rolled out the words,

'Praise Him with trumpets' sound ; His praise with psaltery advance
With timbrel, harp, string'd instruments, AND ORGANS in the dance.'"

On the 29th of June, 1852, he was married again, Miss Louisa Agnes Wilson, born in Edinburgh, but then residing in St. John, becoming his wife. This lady survived her husband more than a score of years, dying in 1892. Mr. Donald received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in April, 1861, when the title was not nearly so common as at present. He was favorable to muscular Christianity, was an active member of the first curling club formed in St. John, and used his best efforts to induce suitable persons to serve in the Rothesay Rifles, a corps which, in its name and composition, especially appealed to him as a faithful Scot. His death occurred on the 20th of February, 1871, and, although not unexpected, was deeply deplored, as the very large number, including a detachment of the 78th Highlanders and numerous representative citizens, in attendance at his funeral evinced. More than five years afterwards the *St. John Daily Telegraph*, in April, 1876, referred to the deceased as "one whose name will long be revered by all classes and all creeds. Foremost in good works, zealous in the cause of his Master, an ardent lover of all that pertained to the welfare of his fellows, Dr. William Donald was in the highest sense worthy of the esteem in which he was held. For twenty-two years he labored successfully among his people, teaching, by his lofty precept and pure example, the great truths of Christianity, until he was called from his labors to his final and peaceful rest. A worker in the cause of education, humanity and religion—as a man, a mason and a servant of God—his actions gained him the esteem of the rich and of those of high estate, while his charity earned him the benedictions of the poor and fallen. In the home of his adoption he took a deep and kindly interest in all that advanced the welfare of the community, and his death left a gap which only the death of such a man could leave."

A son William, in New York, and other children of the deceased pastor, live and aid in the perpetuation of his name and memory.

Of Doctor Donald it may be observed that, by reason of political and social conditions in New Brunswick, essentially different from what they are to-day, he was in a position to make claims which would not now be recognized. Prior to a date later than the middle of the nineteenth century, the Church of England, although not by formal and direct enactment, was, for many important and essential purposes, practically established in the province. This result was not so much due to theological reasoning and conviction as to the prevailing view that the colonial constitution should comprise, as far as possible, the characteristics of that of the motherland, including the church establishment. The fact that there were two established religions in the British isles, one in England, Ireland and Wales, the other in Scotland, presented difficulties in the execution of the political idea : it was at least absolutely certain that the two could not be supreme in a single territorial jurisdiction. Their fusion would have pleasantly solved the puzzle, but a task which good King Jamie, backed by the bench of bishops, could not accomplish, might, even in later times, be regarded as, humanly speaking, hopeless, certainly beyond the powers of colonial statesmen. As it generally happens in such a case when harmony is desired, as here it was, a compromise ensued. If and when a concession was made to Churchmen, something was done for the Presbyterians, and, though the benefactions were not always equivalent, neither of the recipients complained. It may, however, be observed that when, close upon the middle of the century, the Reverend Charles G. Coster, an Anglican clergyman, was chaplain to the House of Assembly, the Reverend Dr. Brooke, a Presbyterian minister, was chaplain to the Legislative Council, representative of the British upper branch or House of Lords. I was recently reminded of these past conditions while studying Volume VI of *The British Colonial Library*, by R. Montgomery Martin, F. S. S., published in 1837. The writer, in a portion of the book devoted to New Brunswick, gives a list of the salaries paid out of the casual revenue of the province, while for ecclesiastical purposes it was included in the diocese of Nova Scotia, in 1831, and comprehends these items : " Arch-

deacon, £300; Presbyterian Clergyman at St. John's, £50." St. John is, of course, intended, but the former name has frequently, though erroneously, been given by strangers to the city. I have not ascertained for how many years these or other amounts were received by the functionaries and from the fund designated, and to persons disposed to regard the payments as a grievance, it is now one entirely of the long ago. One must be impervious to modern concepts, however, who fails to recognize the reasonableness of those mainly, though not wholly, of puritan stock and democratic leaning, who protested against these instances of political favoritism. They also protested against what may have been the consequence or the cause of the concessions indicated, the social status which membership in the favored churches helped to secure. The rules formulated and generally recognized which served to create and perpetuate aristocracies in the colonies were somewhat confused, and not always consistent. The difference between the professional man and one engaged in trade, and that between the wholesale merchant and retail dealer were fairly obvious. But only think of the problems and the consequences, if and when some truly blue blooded youth permanently established himself behind a counter, or an educated huckster married a governor's daughter without abandoning his business. When, however, Society, with a capital S, whose edicts emanated, at least in part, from the world and the flesh, to say nothing of the devil, decreed the ineligibility for the foremost social rank of adherents of religious bodies other than those specially approved, it certainly invited criticism. It is to the credit of those who benefited by these adventitious advantages, political and social, that, when the time arrived and the movement was successfully made for sweeping them away, they generally submitted without complaint, and even, in time, with approval of the result.

There can be no question that the creation of the office of chaplain, and the subsequent attendance at gatherings of the Society of that official have been beneficial. Some feature, however slight, generally lingers, even amid a vigorous and very progressive civilization, to remind us of our remote

barbaric origin. The Scot, while possessed of many virtues, rugged and refined, was not wholly free from other qualities, and but a few generations back, perhaps through a lack of exact appreciation of these, he rather rejoiced in exhibiting than in seeking to repress them. It certainly can not be denied that among those who figured in the period and on the occasions heretofore considered, there were some who, with admitted human if dangerous joviality, made frequent demands upon the punch bowl, and, in their conversation, introduced topics and terms offensive to a pure taste and, perhaps, distressful to tender consciences. Now, while few ministers of the gospel are wholly free from surrounding influences, including those of social habits; and while much depends on the aims and powers of the individual, the minister, from his position, if not by choice, must have a place in the vanguard of reforming forces. To the chaplains may, indeed, be credited, not wholly, but largely, those changes which have led to the great diminution, if not the entire cessation, of the excesses and tendency to coarseness permitted in an age less exacting than to-day, when the assemblages of the Society were held. Nor should it be forgotten that these gentlemen, always well educated, in many instances original in lines and methods of thought and expression, have done not a little, both in sermon and festal address, to explain, define and intensify national sentiments, and to supply information in relation to such subjects as specially concern the Society and its members.

1860.

No information has been obtained as to the observance of the festival or as to any incident relating to the Society during the year, except the reception of the Prince of Wales and the publication of a collection of verses by William Murdoch, dedicated to the president, officers and members. The stanzas addressed to Mr. Macfarlane were extracted from a second edition of this work. The Prince, who arrived in St. John in August, was escorted from Reed's Point to his temporary residence, the old Chipman house, by a procession, in which

the Society took part, and the Society also presented the following address :

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, &c., &c., &c.

THE RESPECTFUL ADDRESS OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, St. John, New Brunswick.

May it please Your Royal Highness :

We, the office-bearers and members of St. Andrew's Society (St. John, New Brunswick), Scotsmen either by birth or descent, approach Your Royal Highness with feelings of profound respect, to offer you our warmest congratulations, and not less than a "Highland Welcome" on this your auspicious visit to the commercial emporium of New Brunswick.

Within a few years after the founding of the city, while yet the rude habitations of a sparse population dotted the primeval forest that covered its site, our Society was established to extend succour to the distressed of our ancient nation, and in this nook of the great American continent to cherish and perpetuate the religion, the virtues, the energy, and the perseverance of our forefathers.

Glorying in the history and institutions of Scotland, imbued with sentiments of affection and loyalty to our Queen, your illustrious mother, recognizing Your Royal Highness as heir to the Sceptre, not only of the wide-spread British Empire, but also to that of a long line of Scottish kings, and withal attached to the land of adoption, we hail this visit of Your Royal Highness to British North America as an event of no ordinary importance, and fitted to draw closer the ties that unite the subjects of Her Majesty on both sides of the Atlantic.

That the visit of Your Royal Highness to this city and province may afford much enjoyment and furnish you in after years with pleasurable recollections ; that you may return in health and safety to your island home, and may live a long and happy life, is the ardent supplication of every member of St. Andrew's Society of St. John, New Brunswick.

Signed in name and by appointment.

M. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

JAS. MACFARLANE,
President.

1861.

Arrangements had been made for a dinner on St. Andrew's day at Scammell's Hotel, the Waverley of a later date, but only about a dozen attended. A settlement was, therefore, made with the Messrs. Scammell, the dinner was abandoned, and the office-bearers and members present adjourned to the well-known restaurant of Newton Gilmore, where they partook

of a less pretentious feast than that originally proposed. It is stated that the failure to carry out the intention of the Society was due to the election of Mr. Walker as President against his expressed desire, and his consequent failure to take an active interest in the preparation for the observance of the festival.

In October the Honorable Arthur Gordon arrived in St. John on assuming the Governorship of the Province. The following address was presented to His Excellency :

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR GORDON, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the office-bearers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, beg most respectfully to congratulate Your Excellency on your arrival in the province to assume the highly important office of Her Majesty's representative in this quarter of her wide-spread dominions, and assure Your Excellency of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government.

As a society united together for benevolent purposes, we mingle not in political rivalries of the day, nor interfere in the changes of government ; but, in the present instance, we should consider ourselves wanting in that national and patriotic feeling to which we lay claim were we not among the first to offer Your Excellency our warmest congratulations as a fellow countryman, and especially as the son of a nobleman having a world-wide reputation for all that is calculated to command respect, affection and admiration, whether considered as a man, a scholar, a statesman, or a patriot.

We earnestly hope that, trained under such a father, your administration of government of this province may conduce to the promotion of its best interests, and the maintenance of those feelings of reciprocal attachment and respect which ought to subsist between a colony and the parent state, and that Your Excellency may experience comfort and satisfaction in the discharge of your responsible duties.

Signed in name of and by appointment of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, this 23rd day of October, 1861, by us, the Office-bearers thereof.

JOHN M. WALKER, *President.*

WILLIAM THOMSON, *Vice-President.*

WM. DONALD, D. D., *Chaplain.*

W. C. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

P. ROBERTSON INCHES, *Secretary.*

W. W. EMSLIE,

R. SHIVES,

JAS. MILLIGAN,

} *Committee of
Charity.*

G. WASHINGTON SMITH, *Marshal.*

To which His Excellency made the following

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN—I receive with much satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, and thank you for the congratulations with which you greet my arrival in this province.

Grateful as I am for all expressions of kindness and good-will on the part of the people of New Brunswick, I cannot but especially appreciate the hearty welcome of those with whom I am united by the strong bonds of a common nationality, feeling well assured that such national sentiments are perfectly capable of subordination to the more important interests of the province in which we must all feel equally concerned, whatever may have been our race or origin. The inhabitants of that portion of the British Empire from which it is my pride to have come, into whatever parts of the world they may be scattered, are renowned for their strong fellow-feeling towards each other and their undying attachment to their own land. Where we meet a countryman we feel we meet a friend.

I am especially grateful to you for your reference to the memory of my illustrious and lamented father. The highest ambition I can have is to prove myself not unworthy of his training, and to administer the government of this province in accordance with the lessons of mild and temperate wisdom which I have been taught by him.

As the representative of the Queen I thank you for your assurances of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty, and I will not fail to transmit them to the foot of the Throne.

His Excellency subsequently consented to become Patron of the Society. He at present sits in the House of Lords under the title of Baron Stanmore.

1862.

The annual festival was celebrated by a dinner, of which the details have not been obtained. Lauchlan Donaldson was President for this and the four following years, and also for 1868, after which, owing to his advanced years, he declined to fill the office. A statement written by himself, apparently in 1867, supplies interesting information in the following terms: "My great grandfather was one of the McDonalds of Glencoe, and, with a brother, and an infant boy, were all of the males who escaped from the infamous slaughter of the McDonalds, instigated by the talented but ruthless King William III.

When the fugitives escaped they changed their names to Donaldson, and settled in Morayshire, and then branched out to a large party, many of them, I have heard, becoming ministers and ministers' wives; and, no doubt, some of their descendants are yet located in that county: but my father, James Donaldson, having removed to the south of Scotland when I was only a few months old (eighty-one years since), they are unknown to me; though one of the family, leaving no family or will, threw £350 in my way. I had never seen her. My father had a large family, but they, and theirs, have all passed away except myself. He was a great agricultural writer, and was for many years superintendent over the military roads of Scotland, and, as such, died at Fort William, Argyleshire, fifty years ago."

Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Lauchlan Shaw, the historian of Morayshire, a contemporary and correspondent of Woodrow, Blair and Pennant, was the wife of James and the mother of Lauchlan Donaldson. An ancestor of Mr. Shaw, a bold and daring man, was selected to command the thirty men chosen from the congregation of clans known as Clan Chattan, who fought the same number of another clan on the Inch of Perth in 1396, as graphically described in "The Fair Maid of Perth."

It is interesting to note that John Wilkes, of House of Commons fame; Lord Jeffrey, the reviewer; Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and Admiral Sir Thomas Trowbridge were among the family connections of Mr. Donaldson.

He further writes: "I began life as a clerk in the Cashier's Office of Excise, Edinburgh; the situation was bestowed on me by that truly good man, Sir James Grant, at that period the cashier. In 1804 I came to this province, where I have resided ever since. I am now a retired merchant, in my eighty-second year, and am not strong."

Prior to the appointment to the office mentioned, which he secured when fourteen years of age, he was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, under the eminent grammarian and writer on classical antiquities, Dr. Alexander Adam. He landed at St. John in 1804, and entered the mercantile establishment of Messrs. John Black & Co., and remained in the

service of that firm until 1809, when he commenced business on his own account. Success attended his venture, and, as a shipowner and general merchant, he for many years improved his own fortune and largely aided in the development of the trade of the port. He was twice appointed Mayor of St. John by the Governor of the Province under the original terms of the civic charter ; first in 1829, when he remained in office until 1832, and again in 1843, when he retained the position until 1847. During his second term the financial affairs of the city were in an unsatisfactory state, and required all the time and thought which Mr. Donaldson could spare, but his abilities and patient devotion enabled him eventually to place them upon a satisfactory basis. He also, while in office, inaugurated and secured many needed civic improvements. Among these may be enumerated the levelling of the streets, sidewalks and squares ; the adornment of the latter with trees ; the erection of the beacon at the mouth of the harbor ; increased wharf and harbor facilities, and the determination of the harbor line ; and also the publication of detailed statements of the civic accounts and various changes in routine. The citizens also owe to him the inception of the existing system whereby water is distributed by pipes in bountiful quantities, which, before his time, could only be obtained insufficiently from wells, tanks, or perigrinating carts. He was for a long period chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and also a commissioner and secretary of the Bay of Fundy Lighthouse Board, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the government, the seamen, and those interested in shipping. A Justice of the Peace for sixty years, he was in constant attendance at meetings of the Sessions and their committees, where, owing to his knowledge, experience and good judgment, he held a leading position, and maintained a powerful and useful control. He was in the British Isles several times, his last visit there being in 1868 ; he twice made a tour of the European continent, and he travelled extensively in New Brunswick and her sister provinces and in the United States. In early life he married a daughter of Francis Gilbert, to whom reference has been made, and by her he had one son and three daughters. Mrs. Donaldson died in 1867.

No one of the children is now living, but a number of their descendants are to-day residing in St. John and elsewhere. Grave and dignified in demeanor, with much of the quiet courtesy of the old school, he was a ready, agreeable and well informed conversationalist ; and while his integrity and exceptional devotion to the interests of the community gained and held the respect of his fellow-citizens, his kindness of heart, hospitality and other personal qualities secured the warm regard of his friends. It may indeed be truly asserted that when his death occurred on the 22nd of April, 1873, there was sincere regret on the part of his brother Scots. Loch Lomond and Ben Lomond, a chain of lakes and a sentinel hill above them near St. John, are said to have received their names, borrowed from auld Scotia, from Mr. Donaldson as far back as 1810 ; and a promontory in the former, and a neighboring lake are known to-day, in his memory, as Point and Lake Donaldson. It may be a subject of surprise to many who recollect him to learn that Mr. Donaldson indulged in poetical composition. The following verses, however, composed by him, although not distinguished for special originality or power, are distinctly rhythmical, tuneful and graceful. The first selection was written for Moses H. Perley, a well-known man of affairs and letters in old St. John, to use in a projected work of fiction ; the second deals with North American Indians from a sentimental point of view, of the past rather than the present :

Nay, mother, ask me not to join
In dance or song ; it may not be ;
For he who lent them all their charm
Lies buried in the roaring sea.

I'd rather sit alone and weep
O'er days of peace forever gone,
Than hide a breaking heart in smiles
Amidst a gay unfeeling throng.

No bridal robe I'll ere put on ;
No orange flowers shall deck my brow ;
That darling pledge, so gladly given,
Shall be my last, my only vow.

Then bear, in pity, bear with her
 Whose latest pang through life will be
 The thought of all those bitter tears,
 Dear Mother ! which she wrung from thee.

INDIAN SQUAW'S SONG.

Ah ! why dost thou linger — night's shades are descending,
 The fire fly's abroad, and at rest is the bee,
 Leave fish, spear, and chase and return to your Sola,
 Our babe is asleep — and 'tis lonely for me.

In war thou art fierce as the wild mountain torrent,
 In peace, bland and calm, as the breathing of Spring ;
 The wisest in council, the bravest in battle,
 And swift in pursuit, as a hawk on the wing.

Oh ! haste back to Sola, who weeps while she watches
 The star shining down on the face of our Son,
 Hark ! hark ! 'tis his voice, as he skims o'er the waters —
 "Thou kindest, thou dearest — Sweet Sola, I come."

1863.

A ball was given by the Society at Stubbs' Hotel on St. Andrew's day, which was largely attended by the most fashionable people, and by representatives of every class. For nearly two hours the guests were pouring in, the ladies, according to a press report, a "stream of living loveliness," and blue and scarlet uniforms lending brilliancy to the display.

It was pleasant to observe among the young folk, sharing in their pleasures, white haired gentlemen, including Isaac Woodward the venerable and venerated Mayor of St. John, President Donaldson, and William Wright, Advocate General and President of St. George's Society. Among those present were : Col. Cole and Lieut. Col. Grierson of the 15th Regt., for some years stationed in St. John, Capt. Scott of the Royal Navy, Lieut. Col. Drury and Mr. Skene of the Governor's staff, Attorney General Johnson and Hon. Albert J. Smith, and Sheriff Harding. The ball was opened about nine o'clock, President Wright, of St. George's Society, dancing with Mrs. Henry Jack, wife of the Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society, to the music of the Edinburgh Quadrilles. There was no set hour for supper, but a table, well supplied

with everything needful and appetising, was spread at ten o'clock, after which all selected their time for refreshment. No wine, spirits or beer were provided by the committee of management, or served in the supper-room. The entertainment was in every way successful.

1864.

The experience of the preceding year induced the Society to again gratify the lovers of the dance on the occasion of the anniversary. No report of this event has been secured, but the following extract from *The Telegraph* of November the 30th indicates that all was satisfactory: "As the evening appointed for the ball of the St. Andrew's Society approaches the excitement in crinoline-dom becomes more apparent and intense; the show-windows of the fancy stores, in the interim, having been illuminated with the richest ball costumes, with Highland plaids and Scottish ribbons hanging over all to 'show the effect!' and a more convincing proof that the affair will be a success is the rapidity with which the tickets have been bought up, almost to the full limit set by the committee, so that young gentlemen who wish to participate in the pleasure of St. Andrew's Festival will have to 'hurry up,' for they will lose their chance when all the tickets are disposed of. The committee of management is large and influential, which fact, added to the great success which last year attended the ball of the Society, gives assurance that the ball of Wednesday evening will be a gay and festive affair."

1865.

No information as to the manner of the observance of the annual festival, or of any interesting incident in the life of the Society, has been secured for this year.

1866.

A gathering of members and their friends, under the auspices of the Society, was held on the 29th of August, at Sussex, in Kings county. The grounds selected were picturesque and adapted for the purpose, and were placed at the service of the

managing committee by Robert Keltie, free save only a hearty vote of thanks extended after the event. The party, comprising about 2,500 persons, went by rail from St. John, and, on reaching Sussex, received an addition of about 500 would be participants. The bagpipes made music, which was heard for long stretches of the pleasant valley, and, when they were silent, the band of the 15th Regiment filled the air with harmonies. Those who were present entertained themselves with leaping, throwing the hammer or stone, tossing the caber, archery, dancing, or otherwise, as inclination prompted, and after a day of great enjoyment the picnic ended, the city folk leaving Sussex at 6 and reaching the city at 9.45 p. m.

Robert Keltie, the genial host on this occasion, was well known and well liked. He was a native of Scotland, from which he emigrated to St. John in 1819. He was engaged there in mercantile pursuits until 1831, when he turned his attention to brewing, which he subsequently followed with marked success. In 1845 he purchased from the Hon. Hugh Johnston the dwelling-house and grounds on the Marsh Road known as "Hillside," and subsequently resided there. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was one of the oldest members of St. Andrew's Society when he died in May, 1877. A clipping from a city paper, of which neither name nor date has been preserved, relates so pleasantly to the subject here considered that it would be an error not to place it before the reader :

"JUMPING THE FENCE."—The other day the passers on Carmarthen street were enabled to see an exhibition of this feat done in a much more creditable way than has been usual. Two of our oldest and most worthy citizens, each having gone well past his fourth score of years, took a walk through the old Burial Ground, and on reaching the eastern gate found it locked. They had either to climb the fence, or return to the western gate. They were of the old vigorous stock of a generation nearly gone, and they got over that fence with an agility that would do credit to some of our local contemporaries on a change of Government. Henry Melick and Robert Keltie, Esquires, have the best wishes of their friends that they may long retain the strength not only to get outside, but to keep outside, of a cemetery fence.

The following characteristic note from President Donaldson,

concerning this very picnic, having been happily preserved, is reproduced :

ST. JOHN, 6th August, 1866.

MY OLD FRIEND,—If I can I'll put you into a scrape. At the St. Andrew's quarterly meeting, on Thursday night last, after a good many pros and cons, it was determined to have a picnic, to be held some ten or twelve days hence, and I strongly recommended your grounds, which you had kindly offered. This morning I go down to St. Andrews and may be there to the end of the week, but the committee (large, and you are one of them) will hold a meeting to-day or to-morrow and begin to put matters in train. The secretary will notify you if the Scotch avalanche of wild men and women are to pounce upon your grounds, and when. I spoke to you, touching a cask of your best ale, but, on second thoughts, withdraw the wish, but I have stated to the members of the committee that, from my knowledge of you, it was more than probable you would follow Mr. (auctioneer) Stewart, myself and John Walker, who will each give £5 towards the object, provided the tickets fall short of the expenditure, and I have no shade of doubt many other members of the Society will follow the lead, though it may not be necessary to pay *one penny*, and we, none of us, can be called upon to pay more than the £5.

A St. Andrew's Society picnic must not be like one got up for the Sunday school children, when the juveniles get an apple, orange and two cakes ; it must be *thorough Scotch and first class*. The band of the 15th Regt. must be had. The 1798 flag must be flung to the winds, and, no doubt, the parties will, each and all, bring enough of the good things of this life to keep us all merry—in moderation.

Yours truly,

L. DONALDSON.

ROBT. KELTIE, Esq.

1867.

Henry Jack, who was president for this year, was born at St. Andrews, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, on the 11th of May, 1824. His father was David W. Jack who came from Cupar, Fife, Scotland, and his mother a daughter of Colonel Thomas Wyer, a Loyalist from Falmouth, Massachusetts, now Portland, Maine. After receiving his education at the St. Andrew's Grammar School, under Reverend John Cassell, he, about 1844, removed to St. John, where he entered the office of his brother William Jack, a leading lawyer, and at a later date Advocate General, a member of the Society, as a student, but, after pursuing his studies for some two years, he aban-



HENRY JACK.

doned the idea of entering the profession and accepted a position in the Bank of British North America. While in the service of the bank he spent five years in St. John's, Newfoundland, but was then transferred to the agency at St. John, New Brunswick, in which he was employed until 1864, when he was appointed agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Shortly afterwards he became Vice-Consul for Spain, and he retained the two positions until his death. In June, 1862, he was married to Annie Carmichael, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Hugh Johnston, the wedding taking place at Gagetown, near which Roseneath, the country seat of her family, was situate. She died on the 20th of November, 1882, after bearing six children, of whom a son and two daughters survived her and her husband, and are alive to-day. He was a man of pronounced views and tenacious of his opinions; and having become an adherent of the Reformed Episcopal Church he freely devoted his time, abilities and means to its advancement, notwithstanding the non-concurrence or opposition of friends. Scottish in these respects, he was also Scottish in appearance and manner; in his easy telling of humorous anecdotes with proper accent and gesture of true Scots; and in his delight to provide plenty of good meat and drink for guests at his own board. His death occurred on the 28th of October, 1884.

In 1867 St. John was favored by a visit from David Kennedy, the celebrated Scottish singer, who, with members of his family, gave several public entertainments, and to whom a dinner was given by the Society on the 30th of July. This took place at the Clairmont House, of which Thomas Watts was proprietor; seats were taken by some fifty persons; the president sat at the head of the table with Mr. Kennedy on his right and Sir William Fairfax at his left side; and it need scarcely be alleged that the event was a great success. It is said that Mr. Kennedy, when he was visited by a committee of the Society, was greatly struck with a member who always had views, always expressed and never surrendered or abated them. Turning to this gentleman, the singer observed: "Man, thae'll no' be a' o' ae opeenion when you're round."

A picnic seems to have been contemplated this year, but there is no evidence of its having taken place, nor of there having been any special observance of St. Andrew's day.

1868.

On the 11th of September the Society had a picnic, which probably took the place of the ordinary annual festival. This was held at Oak Point on the river St. John, the steam-boat "Olive" conveying the party thither and thence on the return. Among the guests were several officers of H. M. S. "Doris," then in port, and William Elder, a well-known journalist and for several years a member of the Provincial Assembly and Government, representing St. Patrick's Society.

A reference may be pardoned to a matter not connected with the Society, but of some interest to its members. It has been claimed that Finnan haddies derive their name indirectly from a Saint. In sober truth they are prepared in a fishing clachan, lying five or six miles to the south of Aberdeen, called sometimes Findon, but far more generally Finnan, and, I think, unquestionably after the distinguished St. Finnan. "The haddocks used," to quote from a note written by a friend who hails from Aberdeen, "are specially picked, not too large and not too small, and carefully smoked with 'peat reek.' They are a delicious fish when properly cured and cooked, and I must say I have never eaten a finnan (?) haddie in this country at all to compare with those we got at home." Now it happens that for several years prior to and presumably including the year under which this appears, there was a Scot in St. John who possessed and, with absolute success, exercised the excellent mystery in question. He was a somewhat shrunken old body, rather taciturn, who wore a cloth cap and jacket and personally delivered his precious wares from a basket on his arm. By the shade of Brillat-Savarin they were perfectly delicious! even the Duke of Argyle might be pardoned for selling his birthright for a mess of them. We boast of modern progress when we should ponder over lost arts, but one who knows would never dream of exchanging for a phonograph, or even an automobile, a steady supply



GEORGE STEWART.

of finnan haddies, such as Morrison's, with flakes like petals of the white water-lily encased in amber.

1869.

George Stewart was president for this year or, to be strictly correct, for twelve months ending with the November quarterly meeting, when William Thomson was elected to the office. Mr. Stewart was born in Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland, on the 8th of April, 1822. He was brought up to the dry goods trade in Glasgow, and came out to Montreal at the age of seventeen. He lived there about five years, in New York five years, and in Toronto five years. He spent five years in London, Ontario, in the furniture business, whence he proceeded to St. John in or about 1858. Here he engaged in the auctioneer's and commission business and finally, with Mr. John White, who had been his confidential clerk for some years, embarked in the furniture business. A few years before his death he dissolved partnership and went to Montreal and Ottawa, where he started the same business, but, failing to meet with success, in 1895 he returned to St. John, where he died on the 4th of January, 1896. As I remember him in his prime, he was an active, bustling man with an aptitude for gathering items of news and a liking to retail them with some of his own ornamentation, but without malice. He was a great talker, and indeed, unlike most of those of his nationality, sometimes seemed to talk more rapidly than he thought; but what he said was often humorous, if not witty, with a grand, broad accent and a delightfully cheery manner. It was a distinct pleasure, when he acted as auctioneer, to listen to his racy or picturesque descriptions, or to hear him laugh heartily at his own occasional blunders. He was generous, as Mr. Donaldson's letter to Mr. Keltie goes to prove; he was warm-hearted; and his vigorous enthusiasm was always infectious and often useful. He was married, and one son survives him, Doctor George Stewart, a writer of many books and of much besides, whose name, acquirements and achievements are well known.

The *Telegraph*, of the 1st of December, supplies the following report of the observance of the annual festival :

Last evening the St. Andrew's Society held its annual celebration by a dinner at the Waverley House. The table was laid in the dining-hall which was decorated for the occasion. The banner of the Society occupied the wall at the left centre of the table, and there were pictures at either end, that at the head representing Charles Edward Stewart, while over the end occupied by the vice-president there was a representation of the Highlanders' charge at Inkerman. The ram's head or mull had a conspicuous place at the head of the table directly in front of the president, and another mull—a single silver mounted horn—was placed in front of the vice-president at the other end. This is one of the treasures of the Society and almost a relic, having been presented by Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., some sixty-five years since. The spread was one which was in every way creditable to Mr. Guthrie and his house. The members and their guests, including the officers of the 78th Highlanders, sat down to dinner at half-past eight. After a time the Haggis was forthcoming and served from the head of the table. It was a new dish to many of the guests, but not the less appreciated on that account. After the dinner the tables were partially cleared and the toasts, in their order, were given, commencing with the first seven from the chair. Previously, however, to entering upon this part of the evening's entertainment the president, William Thomson, Esq., expressed to the Society the honor which he felt they had done him by their making choice of him as president. The Society, he said, which had been formed in 1798 was now on a fair footing with a membership of one hundred and thirty-five. They were in a good financial condition, and had last year disbursed the amount of three hundred and ten dollars in charity. He recommended the members of the Society that they exert themselves in the future to increase the membership, and with a few additional remarks, proposed the first toast, "The Queen," which was received with the usual cheering and "God Save the Queen" from Madigan's Band. The pipers of the 78th, who were in attendance, were also called upon to play the same air, which they did in a manner which elicited enthusiastic applause. The next toast was "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with the usual cheering, the band playing "The Red, White and Blue." The third toast, "The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada," was received with cheers, and the band played "The Canadian Boat Song." "The day we celebrate and a' wha honor it" was next given, and Mr. Wedderburn was called upon to speak to the toast, which he did in a speech which called forth repeated rounds of applause during its delivery. Music, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." "The Army, Navy and Volunteers" was the sixth toast, and the president, in giving it, took occasion to speak particularly of the position of the

78th Highlanders in the British army, and of the laurels they had achieved in the battles of the empire. The toast was received with great cheering, and "Rule Britannia" by the band. Major Warren replied on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of his regiment, after which Captain Firth was called upon and responded for the navy. Colonel Shives also spoke for the volunteers, though he said his branch of the service was the old militia, and his particular corps had done service in the war of the Aroostook. Mr. Armstrong, of the *Globe*, and Mr. Milligan also spoke on behalf of the volunteers. "The President of the United States" was then given, and, after the cheering and "Hail Columbia" by the band, Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., in the absence of Colonel Warner, who had retired, replied in a very truthful and feeling speech. "Kindred Societies" was the last toast from the chair. It was well received, and the band played "St. Patrick's Day." Thomas Parks responded on behalf of St. Patrick's Society, and Mr. Beard for St. George's, which, he said, had disbanded. The vice-president then gave the following toasts, which were received with the usual honors: "Our Lieutenant Governor and the Land we live in," music "Home Sweet Home;" "The Press," music "Jolly Good Fellows," responded to by Mr. Anglin; "Our Guests," music "Auld Lang Syne." There were several other toasts, including "The Ladies," "The Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of St. John," "Scotland's Hearths and Homes," "Our Farming Interests," etc., all of which were heartily received, and some of them called forth good speeches. The company separated at a reasonable hour with the conviction of having enjoyed one of the best society dinners ever given in St. John.

Dr. Inches, an ex-president and old member of the Society, has given some information as to the banner and mulls used on this occasion. The banner, clearly the same as that mentioned in the letter from Mr. Donaldson to Mr. Keltie, was of good size, and had a picture of St. Andrew and his cross painted on its surface: the Doctor thinks it was burned in the great fire of 1877. The ram's head mull, now in existence and owned by the Society, was purchased in 1840 from Thomas Hanford, auctioneer, who told the Doctor that it had belonged to a Highland regiment at one time stationed at Halifax, N. S. The smaller mull, which was presented to the Society by Lauchlan Donaldson in 1815, was destroyed in the fire, but the Doctor has in his possession a portion of its silver mounting.

A few words in regard to some of those present at this feast

whose names are mentioned. Major and Mrs. Warren were much liked in St. John. They were very fond of music and good musicians, and, aided by resident singers and players, gave concerts to crowded houses in aid of charitable objects. One of the choruses sung at these, "The Halt of the Caravan," was most realistic and effective, and, owing to Mrs. Warren's knowledge and her thoroughness in preparation, these entertainments were among the best, if indeed they were not the very best of their kind given in the city in my experience. The Major once consulted me as to securing the presence of a convict from his regiment to testify before a Court Martial, and acting upon my advice, which was based upon the case of Mahomet and the Mountain, carried the Court to the Provincial Penitentiary, across the flats, where the man was confined, and examined him there. Captain Firth was in command of one or more of the harbor tug-boats, but this apparently gave his status as spokesman for the navy, though he may have held a commission in the Sea Fencibles of other days. Colonel Shives was Robert Shives, to whom reference has been made. Mr. Armstrong's Christian name was Christopher, and he was well known in connection with the local press. Of Captain (James) Milligan more will be told hereafter. Thomas Parks was a very prominent man of affairs, interested in many and varied concerns. J. Walter Beard was an Englishman who loved merry jests, who sang many a good song with an excellent voice; he was one of the firm of Beard & Venning, well-known dealers in dry goods. Timothy Warren Anglin was a very prominent Irishman and Roman Catholic, a powerful orator and writer, editor of the *Freeman* and a Liberal in politics, who had a seat in the Provincial Assembly and administration, and later was speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.

1870.

The *Morning News* of the 1st of December contains a somewhat brief statement in the following terms: "The members of St. Andrew's Society and their guests, to the number of some forty, dined together last night in Rothesay Hotel in honor of

[illegible]



WILLIAM THOMSON.

their patron Saint. The President of the Society, William Thomson, Esq., presided, and Jas. Milligan, Esq., second Vice-President, acted as croupier. The supper was provided in friend Watts' best style, and the tables were served in a creditable manner. The good things, both 'solids and liquids,' gave satisfaction to the users. The speeches were of the customary character, though more entertaining than commonly the case. The usual standard toasts were fittingly proposed and as fittingly received and responded to. Altogether the night was one which called up pleasantly remembrances in the minds of those present. During the evening the Society received two handsome presents, a set of bagpipes from Mr. Forbes and a beautiful silver 'toddy kettle' from the president." The Mr. Forbes mentioned is to-day Judge Forbes: the toddy kettle, which still exists as the property of the Society, is in the form of a curling stone.

William Thomson was President for this and the two following years. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1816, but at an early age came with his parents John and Jessie Thomson and their other children to St. John. John Thomson, when in Scotland, derived his means of subsistence from vessels which he owned, but in his new home he engaged in mercantile business on Water street, in which he continued until his death in 1841. William began his business career in the service of J. V. Thurgar, a large wholesale dealer in wines and spirits and tea. In 1848, however, he ventured on his own account as ship-broker and commission merchant, subsequently acquiring property in a number of sailing vessels, which were mainly employed in foreign carrying trade. In 1870 he took his son Robert and William C. Watson into partnership for six years, and upon the expiration of that period, associated himself with his two sons, continuing the firm name of William Thomson and Company. He retired from business in 1882, seeking a well earned rest, but the house which he established is still maintained by his two sons, who, indeed, have greatly increased their sphere of operations. Mr. Thomson was for several years vice-consul for Norway and Sweden. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Rachael, daughter of James Scoullar, a native of

Scotland settled in St. John, and by this union had several sons and daughters. In religion he was a Presbyterian. In 1858 he purchased some fifteen acres of land on a fine site on the old Westmorland road, where he built a spacious and handsome residence. He gave the place the name of Nithbank, and here, until the death of his wife, which occurred about five years before his own, he dispensed a generous and widely extended hospitality. Mr. Thomson died at Asheville, North Carolina, on the 3rd of March, 1891: his remains were buried at Fernhill, not far from Nithbank.

The Reverend Neil Mackay, Chaplain for this year, was born at Earltown, Nova Scotia, on the 12th of April, 1829. He received his preliminary education at Pictou Academy, subsequently pursuing his studies in theology and in preparation for the ministry at the Free Church College Hall, Halifax. His first charge was Murray Harbor, Prince Edward Island, which he held for seven years from November, 1855. He was then called to St. David's Church, St. John, where he remained twelve years. He removed thence to Summerside, P. E. I., where he was minister until 1885, when he assumed the charge of St. John's Church, Chatham, N. B., exercising the duties of his office until his death on the 15th of June, 1898. He was clerk successively of the Presbyteries of St. John, Prince Edward Island and Miramichi, and moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in 1889. He was a member of the Board, and for years president of the Alumni Association of Pine Hill College, Halifax, N. S. In 1896 he received from his alma mater the degree of Doctor of Divinity. As a minister of the gospel he was zealous in the discharge of his duties and in active sympathy with the enterprises of his church, his efforts generally being rewarded with deserved success; and his services in the promotion of education and of the cause of temperance were of great value. "He was most regular in his attendance upon the Courts of the Church, where his generous enthusiasm, his strong faith, his unfailing hopefulness, and his wise counsel were highly appreciated."

1871.

Another ball, at an unusual time, in honor of an event which may be regarded as unique, is thus recorded in the *Daily Morning News* of the 22nd of March: "Yesterday, being the day appointed for the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, bunting was displayed from many of the flag-staffs of the city, and in the evening the event was celebrated by a ball at Stubbs' Hotel under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society. The committee of management had perfected the arrangements in a very satisfactory manner, and those who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The ball-room was tastefully decorated with flags, festooned on the walls with pictures, which included portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Princess Louise and the Princess Beatrice. During the day the St. Andrew's Society sent a telegram to the Marquis of Lorne felicitating him upon the event and wishing him and his bride all happiness. The guests began to arrive at about eight o'clock, and at half-past dancing commenced. The floor was in excellent condition, and ladies and gentlemen, inspired by the occasion, threw care to the winds and devoted themselves to the pleasures of the hour with real zest, so that time flew upon golden wings, whilst happiness beamed from every eye and joy from every face. Between two and three hundred persons were present, and dancing was kept up in good spirit till twelve, when supper was attended, after which the floor was again taken charge of; and although the weather was very damp outside it did not in the least interfere with the enjoyment within, and all were gay and happy up to a late hour this morning when the party broke up."

The same paper, in its issue of the 1st of December, gives a description of the dinner given in the ladies' tea room of the Victoria Hotel, a large and well-conducted establishment, which stood on Germain street until 1877:

Between fifty and sixty persons were seated, over whom Mr. Thomson, supported by Vice-Presidents Stewart and Lindsay, presided, while Christopher Armstrong, President of St. Patrick's Society, sat on the right and General Warner, United States Consul, sat on the left of the chair-

man. Special mention is made of the prominent place on the board of the mull. The president, in his introductory address, stated that the roll of the Society then included the names of one hundred and fifty ordinary or paying members and of sixty-three honorary members; that the sum of \$357 had been disbursed, presumably in charity, during the past year; and that, "by reason of the generosity of one of its oldest members, the Society would soon be able to hold its meetings and festivities in its own hall." After toasts to "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," and "The Governor General" had been duly proposed and honored, a number of speeches followed. Rev. Mr. Caie, at the call of the president, proposed "The Day and all who honor it." "The President of the United States," proposed by the president, and responded to by General Warner. "Our Kindred Society of St. Patrick," proposed by the president, and responded to by Chris. Armstrong, Esq., president of St. Patrick's Society. "The Land we live in," proposed by Vice-President Lindsay, and responded to by E. Willis, Esq., M. P. P. "The Press," proposed by Vice-President Lindsay, and responded to by T. W. Anglin, Esq., of the *Freeman*, and Wm. Elder, Esq., of the *Telegraph*. "Our Guests," proposed by Vice-President Lindsay, and responded to by Jas. R. Ruel, Esq. "Our Old Members," proposed by Vice-President Lindsay, and responded to by L. Donaldson, Esq., in a speech, by Alex. Rankine, Esq., in a song, and by Luke Stewart, Esq., in behalf of the relatives of the late John Walker, Esq. "The Ladies," proposed by Henry Jack, Esq., and responded to by Robert Shives, Esq. "Prosperity to the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of St. John," responded to by James Milligan and John Vassie, Esqrs. "The Legal Profession," proposed by James (a line is here dropped) Kerr and J. G. Forbes, Esqrs. "Scotland's Hearths and Homes," proposed by W. C. Watson. "The President and Officers of St. Andrew's Society" was proposed by C. Armstrong, Esq., and responded to by President Thomson of St. Andrew's Society. Other toasts were given and responded to, and several songs were sung until the hour of parting arrived, which was not until the sma' hours were reached.

The statement of the President that the Society would soon be able to meet in its own hall was doubtless made in consequence of Lauchlan Donaldson having announced his intention to make a devise or bequest to the Society. In pursuance of this intention, Mr. Donaldson, by his will, bequeathed an eighth part of his estate, amounting to \$5,032.59, to the Society, the income of which was to be used for charitable purposes. By a written memorandum he intimated that it would be in accord with his wishes if the Society would add a sufficient amount to the bequest and purchase his residence on

Germain Street for a home for the Society, but as this memorandum was not of a testamentary character, after taking counsel, the Society concluded that they would be governed solely by the terms of the will.

1872.

The following is quoted at length from the *Daily News* of the 2nd December :

St. Andrew's Society celebrated the natal day of Scotland's tutelary Saint by dining with a number of friends in the Victoria Hotel on Saturday evening. The dinner was served in the tea-room in excellent style, and some forty-two persons occupied seats at the table. The bill of fare comprised the following :

SOUP.

Tomato.

FISH.

Boiled Cod, *Oyster Sauce*.

BOILED.

Saddle of Mutton, *Caper Sauce*.

Ham, Tongue, Chicken, *Sauce a la Creme*.

ROASTS.

Sirloin and Ribs of Beef, *a l'Anglaise*.

Turkey, Ribs of Mutton, Stuffed Veal, Goose, Ham, *Champagne Sauce*.

ENTREES.

Scallop of Oysters.

Oysters, *Fried in Crumbs*.

Fricandes of Veal, *Tomato Sauce*.

Macaroni, *au Gratin*.

Queen Fritters.

Compote of Apples.

VEGETABLES.

Squash.

Sweet Corn.

Green Peas.

Boiled Potatoes.

Mashed Potatoes.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Boiled Onions.

PASTRY.

Mince Pies.

Apple Pies.

Squash Pies.

DESSERT.

Ice Cream.

Charlotte Russe.

Wine Jelly.

Apples.

Raisins.

Filberts.

English Walnuts.

COFFEE.

Luke Stewart, President, occupied the chair, while Vice-Presidents James Milligan and Dr. James Christie acted as croupiers. The President was supported on his right by C. Armstrong, President of St. Patrick's Society, and E. Willis, M. P. P., and on his left by T. W. Anglin, M. P., and Sheriff Harding. A reasonable time having been allowed to enjoy the good things so bountifully provided, the President, in a short but practical speech, referred to the position of the Society, its aims and its

operations, and the pleasure he felt at being called to its head, and then proposed "The Queen," which, it is needless to say, was drunk with enthusiasm. This was followed by "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family" and "The Governor General." The latter was responded to in a short but pithy speech by T. W. Anglin, M. P. "The President of the United States" was responded to by J. G. Forbes, who claimed the privilege from the fact that he had recently returned from over the border with one of the Republic's fair daughters. "The Day and a' wha honor it"—the toast of the evening—given from the chair, was introduced by a few remarks by Rev. Mr. Cameron, in which the manner of Scotland's assumption of St. Andrew as its tutelar saint was uniquely described. The Society's piper responded to this with the "Bannock o' Barley Meal" in good style. "The Lieutenant Governor and the land we live in," proposed by Vice-President Milligan, was briefly responded to by E. Willis, M. P. P. "Our Sister Societies," from the chair, called up Chris. Armstrong, President of St. Patrick's Society; S. F. Matthews, a member of St. George, and Mr. Elder, a member of St. Patrick's. "The Bench and Bar," from Vice-President Christie, gave William Jack, Charles W. Weldon and William Pugsley a chance to air their eloquence. "Our Old Members," introduced by Vice Christrie in a very feeling speech, called up "O'er the hills and far awa'" from the piper, and a speech from Mr. Thomson. "The Ladies" got response from William Pugsley and George Stewart, jr. "Our Retiring President" brought forth a very touching speech from William Thomson. "The Press," proposed by Wm. Jack, received response from Mr. Anglin of the *Freeman*, Mr. Elder of the *Telegraph*, and Mr. J. L. Stewart of the *Tribune*. "Our Merchants and Manufacturers" was responded to by James Milligan, E. Willis, S. F. Matthews and George Robertson, jr. "Our Guests" received a response from C. W. Weldon. "Our Next Merry Meeting," proposed in very felicitous terms by Mr. Anglin, was drunk with considerable warmth, and was followed with "Auld Lang Syne," which was sung with even more fervour than Mr. Milligan's "Kate Dalrymple" at an earlier stage in the proceedings. Thus closed one of the pleasantest of the Society's many annual gatherings.

The Reverend George J. Caie, Chaplain for this year, was born at Chatham, New Brunswick, on the 18th day of October, 1839. He received his arts training in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where he graduated in 1861, and studied theology in Edinburgh University four sessions. He was ordained by the Presbytery of St. John in 1866, and for several years he ministered to the combined congregation of Portland and Rothesay. He was the first minister of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, being inducted on the 22nd of

July, 1869, and resigning his charge on the 29th of April, 1874. During three summers of his Collegiate life, he acted as tutor in the family of the Duke of Argyle, and he enjoyed the distinction of being present, as one of the wedding party, upon the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Dr. Caie, as he should now be called by reason of his recent receipt of the honorable title of Doctor of Divinity, he having previously held the degree of Master of Arts taken in course, is now the senior minister of the Parish Church of Forfar, one of the largest parishes in the Church of Scotland. During his residence in St. John he made himself generally popular by the charms of his manner and conversation, and was highly esteemed for his spiritual and intellectual gifts and acquirements. In form and face he was an ideal evangelist, and with his refined and thoughtful features and somewhat blonde face and abundant locks readily suggested the popular conception of St. John the Divine.

1873.

On the 19th of March, the President informed a meeting of the Society that about five hundred emigrants from Scotland were expected to leave Stonehaven to arrive at St. John in April, to be thence transferred to river steamers and carried to their destination, a place selected on the upper waters of the River St. John. A committee was thereupon appointed to receive the party on their arrival and to render them such assistance as they required. On the 7th of August the committee reported —

That on the morning of Saturday, May 10th, the steamer "Castalia" of the Anchor Line, commanded by Captain Butler, arrived in our harbor, having Captain Brown and five hundred and sixty-one immigrants, principally from the East of Scotland.

The Secretary immediately notified all the members of the reception committee, who promptly responded, to extend the new comers a hand of welcome and congratulate them through our Chaplain on their safe arrival, which, of course, was done in Mr. Cameron's happiest style. About one-half of the passengers were transferred into the steamer "Olive" at about 9 a. m., being high water, and taken through the falls

to Indiantown. Here they entered the steamer "David Weston" and immediately sailed for Fredericton where they arrived in safety on the afternoon of the same day.

The band of the 62nd Battalion was engaged by your committee and played on board of the steamer between the hours of eight and ten in the evening. Of course we need hardly mention that the music was duly appreciated, as the manner in which the fair lassies and gallant youths skipped upon the Castalia's deck fully testified. Captain Butler was delighted with the reception given his vessel and cargo, and as a mark of his appreciation in his turn received and entertained the committee and some others in the saloon, where two hours were very happily spent, but we should mention that in the early part of the evening addresses were delivered by Reverend Messrs. Cameron and Caie, Mr. Troup, who accompanied the colony, and several other gentlemen.

The spiritual comfort of the immigrants was attended to on Sunday afternoon by the Reverend Mr. Cameron, Chaplain of the Society, who held service on board at three o'clock.

The remainder of the colony took their departure on Monday forenoon under arrangements similar to those of Saturday, and were accompanied up river in the steamer "David Weston" by a goodly representation from your committee and the Society, attended, of course, by the piper, Mr. John R. Perrie, who deserves much praise for the zeal with which he officiated upon our national instrument, an instrument we have the authority of a clergyman near Perth in saying, is the most ancient in the world's history, and which is thus referred to in that learned divine's own forcible manner :

"An' music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep,
When Jubal in his oxter squeezed
The blither o' a sheep."

Your committee supplied a quantity of refreshments — solid and liquid, the Reverend Mr. Caie delivered an oration on board the "Rothsay," and all combined in doing their utmost to render the strangers comfortable and happy and to make them feel that they were not strangers, but had simply left the old homestead to dwell among long absent brothers who had come here previously to prepare a way for them.

Your committee remained in Fredericton until Tuesday morning, and saw the last man of the Kincardineshire colony enter the steamer "Ida Whittier" when she steamed away with her living freight, carrying them off to the new scene of their joys and sorrows amid the huzzas and cheers of those who witnessed their embarkation.

The Honorable Edward Willis represented the Government on the passage up river, and it was through the courtesy of him and his colleagues that your committee and their friends were conveyed to Fredericton. We, therefore, owe a debt of thanks to the Government for their

co-operation with us in rendering the passengers contented and happy. The following is our financial statement :

Amounts collected by 1st Vice-President and Rev. Mr. Caie.....	\$161 00
Collected by C. S. Macgregor.....	145 00
	<hr/> \$306 00
AMOUNTS DISBURSED.	
Cash paid steward of boat.....	\$ 2 00
" " T. B. Buxton.....	23 80
" " for Band.....	35 00
" " Geo. Robertson for oranges.....	10 00
" " Welsh Brothers.....	48 65
" " Luke Stewart for steward and meals..	11 00
	<hr/> \$130 45
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	\$175 55
The vouchers for which we present for your inspection.	

Under powers granted at a special meeting of the Society held on the 25th day of July, your committee held a meeting to consider the propriety of rendering assistance to the sufferers by the late fire in New Kincardineshire, but, on ascertaining that they are not at present in immediate want, it was resolved that no action be taken until we are informed of their actual need of assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. MURDOCH, JR.,
Secretary.

LUKE STEWART,
President and Chairman.

The above balance was expended in rendering assistance to the colonists, and in the expending of the money the Society was greatly assisted by the Hon. B. Beveridge.

The death of ex-President Donaldson, which occurred on the 22nd of April, while depriving the Society of a very prominent member, led to a notable increase of the funds at its disposal. As has been previously stated, Mr. Donaldson left to the Society a share in his estate which realized \$5,032.59, certainly a splendid gift. Under the directions of his will this sum is to be invested and, with the interest or profits, held in trust, the latter to "be applied for the relief of Scotch persons, or persons of Scotch descent, residing in the city and county of St. John requiring such aid, and to be distributed in sums not exceeding six pounds to any one person in any one year."

The *Morning News* of the 2nd December supplies the following :

The St. Andrew's Society held their annual social gathering in the Victoria Hotel last evening, and the occasion was as enjoyable and pleasant as the most sanguine could hope for. The attendance was

large, and the presence of the ladies formed a most agreeable innovation and added a charm to the proceedings. Luke Stewart, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by the President of St. Patrick's Society and by members of the Dominion and Local Parliaments. The supper was all that could be desired, the solids embracing all the substantials and luxuries, and the liquids consisting of delicious coffee and sparkling water. The use of water and coffee as refreshing beverages did not prevent the drinking of a number of toasts and the expression of some happy thoughts by those called upon to propose or respond. The President set the ball in motion by stating some facts relative to the origin of the Society, the length of time that it had been in existence, and the aim of its adherents. He then proposed the health of "The Queen." This was, of course, drunk with enthusiasm. Then followed "The President of the United States," to which, in the absence of General Warner, Mr. Forbes very happily responded. "The Day and all who Honor It" called forth a speech from Mr. Watson, in which wit, humor, pathos and eloquence were blended with pleasing effect. "Our Sister Societies" claimed and received a feeling response from M. W. Maher, Esq., M. P. P., President of the St. Patrick's Society. "Our Lady Guests," proposed by Vice-President Christie, was acknowledged by Col. Shives in that feeling style which is so congenial to him. "The Press," called out the representatives of all the city papers, and during their speeches the "Reform" joker was not forgotten. The "Liberal" element was pleasantly introduced, the "Enemy" was carefully "watched," and the highest ambition of all great men of the human race was enlarged upon and enforced with uncommon eloquence and power. "Absent Friends" called out Mr. Lindsay, who, with much fervor and pathos, referred to many dear absent ones, and also to the love of their native land which they and those who were endeavoring to emulate their example in the journey of life aimed to encourage. This ended the speeches. The company then adjourned to the parlors, where for several hours they tripped "the light fantastic toe," and in this way terminated one of the most agreeable of the many happy social gatherings of Scotia's sons.

Luke Stewart, who was President for this year and 1874, was born in Rothesay, Scotland, in 1833, and early in life came with his parents to St. John, where his uncle John Walker was then established in business. After attending school for a brief period, he entered the service of Robert Armstrong, a grocer, and subsequently was employed in the counting house of Stewart & McLean, West India merchants, of which his brother Daniel Stewart was senior partner. He retained this position until about 1864, when, upon the retirement of the



LUKE STEWART.

firm, he commenced business on his own account in the premises which they had previously occupied on Water street. He subsequently removed to Smyth street, and after the great fire to the Magee block, and eventually became a leading ship-broker and commission merchant. For many years he was an active and energetic member of the Board of Trade, where his keen intelligence was of great service in solving commercial problems and promoting useful measures. From an early period he was connected with St. Andrew's Church; he was chairman of the trustees for eight years, and it was during his incumbency that the old kirk was devoured by the great fire and the handsome building erected in its place. As everything pertaining to his nationality appealed to his affections, he was, while in the enjoyment of health, an active member of St. Andrew's Curling Club. On the occasion of a visit to his native place he attended a dinner given in his honor in the Bute Arms Hotel. A provost, assisted by an ex-provost, presided, and other ex-provosts, many bailies and councillors, and a goodly number of old friends and school-fellows, participated. The chairman proposed the toast of the evening, referring in appropriate terms to the high character of their guest; his warm attachment to his native Rothesay; and to his generous and considerate remembrance of the poor during his long residence abroad. He also paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Mr. John Walker of St. John, N. B., the uncle of Mr. Stewart, whose virtues were well known to the people of Rothesay, and whose footsteps their honored guest was so closely following. The provost coupled with the toast the health of Mr. Stewart's worthy lady, who had accompanied him on his visit to Rothesay. The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and responded to with much feeling by Mr. Stewart, who, in the course of his speech, recalled to the memory of his schoolmates several incidents in their boyish careers, and, in referring to his thirty-two years' sojourn in St. John, warmly acknowledged the provost's allusions to his worthy uncle. He married Miss Isabel Everett, daughter of Thomas C. Everett, iron manufacturer, and she, but no child, survived him when he departed

this life on the 20th of September, 1884. "Mr. Stewart," observes the editor in a St. John newspaper referring to the death, "was universally known and respected as a man of the greatest business integrity and blameless life. The very high estimation in which he was held by all who knew him will make his loss greatly felt, not only in business circles, but in the community at large. * * * As a member of the St. Andrew's Society, and for several terms its President, he was an earnest worker to unite his fellow-countrymen in this city more firmly together socially, and in the relief of distress. Although he made no parade of his charity, there are many who, in his death, lose a kind benefactor and friend."

The Reverend R. J. Cameron, Chaplain for 1873 and three years following, was born at Musquodobit, Halifax county, Nova Scotia, on the 1st day of November, 1843. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and licensed and ordained in 1870 by the Presbytery of Glasgow. Shortly after his ordination, he was placed in charge of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, and retained the position until his resignation on the 7th of June, 1876, after which he returned to Scotland. He was there entrusted with the pastoral oversight of the Parish of Linton, Kelso, during the absence of the minister, who was in ill-health and abroad; and in the autumn of 1877 he was inducted by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy as assistant and successor to the Reverend Mr. Robin, which position he retained until his death, which occurred on the 5th of December, 1879. Mr. Cameron was married on the 7th of September, 1870, to Miss Sarah Fraser, daughter of Hon. James Fraser, M. L. C., of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

On the 10th of August, 1874, Dr. James Paterson, an old member of the Society, and a well-known educationalist of St. John, passed away. He was born on the 22nd of August, 1797, and was admitted to the Society in 1819, and although he never became an officer of the Society, it is felt that owing to his typical Scottish character, and to the influence he must necessarily have exerted upon this community, a more than passing reference should be made to him. The following note

has been furnished by his grandson, the Rev. James Paterson Sheraton, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto :

The points in my grandfather's life which at present occur to me are these : He was educated in the University of Glasgow, and graduated from it with honors in mathematics. He was a hard student, and possessed of unusual powers as a linguist. While possessed of remarkable mathematical ability, and while he had pursued his mathematical studies to the utmost extent then followed in the University of Glasgow, he also was remarkably proficient in languages. Not only was he familiar with the classical languages—Latin and Greek—but also with Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic. He also was conversant with modern languages, reading and speaking in most of them. To my knowledge, he had a thorough mastery of French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. Indeed, at times, he taught in each of these, except the last named. Then, Dr. Paterson was deeply interested in the study of chemistry and of electricity. The latter was, in his time, in its infancy, but he followed its growth with enthusiasm. He acquired a large number of the best instruments to experiment in galvanism, as it was then called, constructing batteries and employing these in experiments. He also took a deep interest in other branches of physics, especially in astronomy. He prepared a text book of geography, which was for many years used in New Brunswick and, I think, elsewhere. I cannot give you the date when he came to St. John, but I know that it was at the solicitation of the then governor and other persons of great influence in the province, and the Grammar School, under his principalship, was the chief educational institution in the early days of New Brunswick. Two generations of public men were educated under his supervision. He was an enthusiast in education. The University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. *honoris causa*, in recognition of his attainments and of his services as an educationalist. Dr. Paterson was an adherent of the Church of Scotland, but at the disruption of that church in 1840 became an ardent member of the Free Church, and took a very prominent part in its work in St. John. He was for some forty years an elder, and frequently preached ; but he was a man of very catholic sympathies, and during the last years of his life, when infirmities grew upon him, he was a regular attendant at the Stone Church, when the Reverend George M. Armstrong was rector, and with whom he had a very warm friendship. One evidence of Dr. Paterson's catholicity was his devotion to the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. For very many years, I think it must have been nearly half a century, he was the secretary of the St. John Auxiliary, writing its reports and in other ways promoting its interests. In this way he was for a long time associated with the late Chief Justice Sir Robert Parker most intimately. Sir Robert Parker was for a long time president of the society. In recognition of his services in connection with the work

of Bible circulation, the British and Foreign Bible Society conferred upon him a life governorship, an honor conferred upon few colonials.

Dr. Paterson had two brothers in Glasgow. His elder brother was a manufacturer, who acquired wealth, and was a well-known citizen of Glasgow. His younger brother, Dr. Robert Paterson, was a physician of eminence, but died at a comparatively early period in his career during a terrible visitation of cholera in Glasgow, when he most heroically devoted himself to ministering to the sick and dying, and was himself carried away by that dreadful plague. This was some time, I think, about the year 1836, but I am not sure of the date. Dr. Paterson had two sons, who died in their youth. He had three daughters. One married the Rev. Mr. DeMattos, son of one of the chief proprietors of the Isle of Madeira, who was converted from Roman Catholicism and led a colony to the United States. Another married my father, Mr. Robert Sheraton, of St. John, and the third died unmarried. I am afraid to give now from memory little reminiscences; but this I know, that my grandfather was of a most generous disposition, giving away in every direction to assist every good work, and every needy applicant, begging himself often to assist others. Then he took a deep interest in everything that aimed at the improvement of the people. He was for a long time connected with the Mechanics' Institute in St. John; used to deliver lectures before it, and was largely instrumental in keeping up its museum. I think at one time he was president.

It might be added that he was president of the Institute from 1853 to 1858.

1874.

The annual festival was celebrated by a ball which took place at the Victoria Hotel. The *Daily News* of the 1st of December uses many superlatives in describing the event and in proclaiming its success. The floor managers were President Stewart, Dr. James Christie, and Messrs. James F. Robertson, George Stewart, Jr., C. A. Robertson, J. G. Fiske, J. R. Stone and C. A. McDonald. The large hall and the rooms generally were profusely decorated with pictures, flags and festoons; a floor was laid over that of marble; and a dais and stand were erected for the use of the Governor and the band respectively. The ball was opened by the Mayor, A. Chipman Smith, with Mrs. James Milligan, James Milligan with Mrs. Tilley, Sheriff Harding with Mrs. Anglin, and General Warner with Mrs. Luke Stewart; and there were in all twenty-two dances. The

report concludes: "The ball, at a late hour this morning, was brought to a close by a roaring and genuine old Highland Scotch reel, danced in the best manner and with great spirit by a select member of the initiated. When next St. Andrew's sons give a ball, may we be there to see."

1875.

At a meeting held on the 6th of May, a gift of fifty dollars from the Hon. John Robertson was reported, and his name was added to the roll of honorary members. At a meeting held on the 11th of August, it was resolved that a "picnic be held on the principle that everyone pickle in their ain pock neuk." Committees on games, baskets, music and dancing were appointed, and all preliminary arrangements made. The entertainment was held, at a date not noted, on the grounds of James Barber, Torryburn; the day was fine, and, although the attendance was limited, those present preserved a very pleasant memory of the occasion.

The following report is from the *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st of December:

The members of St. Andrew's Society celebrated the anniversary of their Patron Saint by giving a supper at the Victoria Hotel. Before sitting down to supper the President, James Milligan, Esq., met with the officers elected for the ensuing year, and duly installed them in their respective offices. Shortly after eight o'clock, the company, numbering about forty, were conducted to the tea room of the hotel by the marshal, Mr. C. A. Robertson, where an excellent supper, gotten up in Mr. Swett's best style, awaited them. The company were entertained with that music which Scotchmen love so well—the bagpipes. The President sat at the head of the table. On his right the Rev. Dr. Waters, and on the left Sheriff Harding and Mr. Speaker Anglin. The first and second Vice-Presidents, Mr. John White and Mr. Samuel Welsh, occupied seats at the other end of the room. After supper the Secretary read a letter from His Honor Governor Tilley expressing his regret at not being able to be at the celebration, also one from Mr. Elder, of the *Telegraph*, of a similar tenor. The President proposed as the first toast "The Queen and the Royal Family," which evoked much enthusiasm. The next toast, "The Day and all who Honor It," was responded to by J. G. Forbes, Esq., in a happy manner. "The President of the United States" was the next toast. It was responded to by Mr. S. F. Matthews. "The Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant Governor of New

Brunswick" was the next toast in order. Mr. Speaker Anglin responded for the Governor General, and Sheriff Harding for the Lieutenant Governor. "The Land we live in" was responded to by Mr. John Harper. "The Press" was responded to by Mr. Fielding, of the *Halifax Chronicle*, in a neat speech; Mr. J. L. Stewart, of the *News*, and Mr. Armstrong, of the *Globe*, also made a few remarks. "Our Guests" was responded to by Sheriff Harding and Mr. Anglin. This last was the speech of the evening, in excellent taste, and conceived in an admirable spirit. "Our Old Members" was responded to by Mr. Macfarlane in a very humorous speech. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. C. A. Robertson, and responded to by Mr. H. H. McLean and Mr. A. Jardine, Jr. "Prosperity to the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of St. John" was proposed by Mr. John Willet, and responded to by Mr. Robert Milligan. "The Legal Profession" was responded to by Messrs. Forbes and Willet. The health of the President of the Society was proposed by Mr. Forbes, and the health of the host, Mr. Swett, was also proposed and drank with enthusiasm. The assembly broke up "in the wee sma' hours," after a very enjoyable evening had been spent.

James Milligan was President for this year and for that which followed. The following biographical note by his brother, the late Reverend George S. Milligan, a well-known Methodist minister, is adopted in its entirety :

James Milligan died at St. John, New Brunswick, December 26th, 1882, aged sixty-one years, leaving his wife Margaret D. (Aitkin) and five sons—James Archibald, George, William, Charles James and Stewart—to mourn their loss. Five other children, two daughters and three sons, had died before him; his son James Archibald died July 24th, 1889, and his widow Margaret D. January 15th, 1895. James, the subject of this memoir, was the eldest son of the family of Robert and Eliza W. (Seaton) Milligan, who lived at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, from their marriage in 1821 until the time of their emigration in 1842 to New Brunswick, and to whom were born four sons and five daughters in Thornhill, and one daughter in Stanley, New Brunswick. As the eldest, James had both advantages and drawbacks. To his father the question of breaking up a comfortable home, leaving behind some household property, in part inherited and in part by honest industry acquired, and saying good-bye to friends and loved ones, not a few, in the land of his birth endeared by precious family-story, was an undertaking of some magnitude and importance to those depending upon him as well as to himself, that involved thoughtful consideration, and was determined only after twenty-one years' careful study and prayerful meditation. At length the purpose was formed to accompany certain friends to Ontario, Canada, by a ship from the Clyde; but, in the Providence of God, before arrangements could be perfected, because of family circumstances, necessitating a week



JAMES MILLIGAN.

or ten days' delay, before setting out for Glasgow with his precious charge, he found on arrival there that the berths of the vessel were fully engaged. This disappointment took him to Liverpool, and thence by preference to New Brunswick by the ship "Samuel" (S. Wiggins & Son) to St. John, N. B. Here he remained a couple of months for inquiry and observation, after which he took his family to Stanley, York county, where he had purchased a farm for settlement. Captivated with the prospect of realizing the fulfilment of hopes of comfort, independence and respectability, father and eldest two sons devoted themselves most industriously during winter to the clearing up of the forest, and in the spring had the satisfaction of having ten acres of good land under tillage, which, on their arrival, had been covered with heavy timber. For a time prospects were promising; patient industry seemed to triumph, but after a lapse of a few years crops failed, private means grew less, though supplemented by inheritance, sons preferred other avocations, and by a combination of circumstances, Providence led back to St. John, where father and James for some years, and eventually James and Robert, conducted successfully their well-known business in marble, freestone and granite. Without particularizing further, it may suffice to say that James was an "out-an-out" Scot, a true Briton, leal to Queen and country, a Presbyterian of liberal type, yet a devoted admirer of "Fox's Book of Martyrs," a Protestant in very deed, but one whose faith led him to cling humbly to the crucified for salvation, and whose life testified that with him a Christian was the highest type of man.

Mr. Milligan had a fair share of self-respect, and was not generally disposed to overlook a personal injury. Now, when it was submitted to the electorate whether the proposal to unite the provinces of British North America in a confederacy should or should not be accepted, he warmly supported the advocates of the measure, and, with other manufacturers, formed an association to aid in its accomplishment. A writer in the columns of an anti-confederate journal sought to ridicule this organization, and, in a jocose vein, questioned the benefits which would accrue to the members, including the Messrs. Milligan as stone-cutters, by the contemplated union. Mr. Milligan, having ascertained that my father was the writer, in the light of day, and in a public place, assaulted him with his fists. When, however, the excitement and the bitterness of this political contest had somewhat lost their intensity, a complete reconciliation was effected and the friendly relations between the two sons of St. Andrew were never after disturbed. Mr. Milligan was essentially manly, and, if he had strong

convictions with which you might not wholly agree, the refusal on his part to abandon or modify them was due to his earnestness and self-reliance. My estimate of his Presbyterianism is not wholly in unison with that of his brother. When the deceased was a valued member of the directorate of the Mechanics' Institute, the question arose as to whether, in view of the fact that Good Friday was observed as a fast day and for solemn devotion, to the exclusion of recreation, by a large number of citizens, it was not the duty of the Board to refuse the use of the hall for the purpose of a public entertainment on that day. Mr. Milligan strongly opposed a refusal, alleging that in the part of Scotland from which he came "you would never hear tell of Good Friday." Mr. Milligan was, indeed, a thorough Scot, and he appeared at his best at the gatherings of the Society when hearts and hands sought and found each other amid the songs and memories of the past.

At the threshold of the last quarter of a century, as nearly conterminous with the life of the Society, it is fitting to indulge in a brief retrospection and to indicate any striking change in conditions. It may be noted, in the first place, that the supply of members of the Society who had been born and bred in Scotland is now beginning to be exhausted. In the past the Presidents, almost without exception, have been selected from this class: in the future the choice will have to be made, in nearly every instance, from among those whose claim is derived simply and solely from their Scottish blood. Another change has been effected, but not until fifty years or so had passed from the date of the inception of the association. In the early days the President was, almost without exception, a leading merchant, a lawyer, a physician, or at least a member of an exclusive aristocracy. It may, perhaps, be claimed that, with the growth of democracy, differences in class ceased, but it is sufficiently certain, whether this is or is not the case, that the former rule and practice as to selection have long been obsolete. One other observation may be made. In reading of the early festive gatherings of the Society, of the toasts and the order in which they were proposed, and of the utterances of speakers, one is impressed with the idea that the sentiment

of patriotism was far more in the ascendant than that of loyalty. Indeed, one might occasionally almost fancy that a Jacobite influence was at work, and be reminded of the fact that in, at least, one royal palace in England the use of finger bowls was abandoned lest some one, when the health of the Sovereign was proposed, should hold the wine-glass above a bowl, and drink, without words but in pantomime, *To the King across the water*. It is needless to state that these remarks have no application to the many years past in the reign of Victoria the Good.

1876.

The *Daily News* of the 1st of December supplies the following report :

St. Andrew was honored by a supper at the Waverley last evening. The chair was occupied by John White, Esq., and the vice-chair by C. A. Robertson, Esq. The former was supported on the right by the American Consul and Hon. Mr. Macdougall, and on the left by Sheriff Harding. The table was tastefully adorned.

[Then follows Bill of Fare.]

After the feast speech-making and song were indulged in, with but little intermission, for several hours. There was, as is usual on similar festive occasions, an abundance of toasts. The first from the chair was "The Queen and the Royal Family," which was prefaced by remarks descriptive of the Society's position numerically and financially, and of the manner in which it exercised a power for good. This called forth cheers from the company, and what was a surprise to nearly every one in the room, "God Save the Queen" from Perrie's bagpipes. Of course, there was much rejoicing over the fact that the bagpipes could be tuned to honor the nation's Queen. From the chair also came "The Day, and all who honor it," "The President of the United States," and "The Governor General and Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick." To the first of this trio the Rev. Mr. Macrae, who traced his ancestry through prominent clans, and who exalted Scotland in men, soldiers, poets, the field of labor, and even the devious paths of superstitions, did ample justice ; to the second General Warner made one of those felicitous and really good hearted speeches for which he is noted, and Perrie gave forth "Yankee Doodle" from the bagpipes ; and to the third Perrie's pipes gave due attention. "The Land we live in," given by Jas. Milligan, Esq., called up Hon. Mr. Macdougall, who spoke at some length in response, sketching the country : its progress, politically and socially ; its institutions, for which he claimed a high place among those of the countries that made freedom their boast ; its scenery, its climate, and contrasting

our condition with that of other countries. He lauded the political position of this Dominion, describing the advantages we enjoyed by having the protecting arm of the motherland outstretched to encourage, succor and defend, and claimed for "the land we live in" a freedom, a liberty, and an immunity from risk and responsibility, under the circumstances, which made it superior as a habitation for the industrious people of the older countries of the world, and forced our people to venerate the old flag, rejoice in British protection, and admire British institutions. "The Press," proposed by Mr. C. Robertson, was, of course, responded to, the institution being represented by Mr. Elder, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Willis. "Our Guests" called out Sheriff Harding, Recorder Tuck and Mr. A. Macdougall, the latter in a song of much merit, and the two former in fitting speeches. "The Old Members," by Mr. Welsh, received a hearty response, both in speech and song, from Mr. William W. Emslie, the oldest member of St. Andrew's Society, who was cheered to the echo. "The Ladies" were highly lauded by Colonel Shives, who, despite his bashfulness and pretended inexperience, did ample justice to the subject and the occasion which called for the exercise of his latent powers. "The Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots" got a witty speech and an Irish song from Mr. Watson, and a medley, in the shape of a song, from Mr. Galt. "The Commercial and Manufacturing Interests," "The Legal Profession," and several other interests and numerous personages were attended to before the proceedings closed. Among the singers, Mr. Albert Lockhart, Mr. A. Macdougall and Mr. Watson occupied a conspicuous place. Between fifty and sixty persons occupied seats at the table, and the feast laid before them was fitted to reflect credit upon the caterer, Mr. Guthrie. The company separated highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

1877.

On the 20th day of June in this year the city of St. John was visited by an appalling disaster in the shape of a most destructive fire. It is unnecessary to enter into particulars, but a few figures, without overtaxing the mind, will give a fair idea of the extent of the calamity. Buildings covering two hundred acres, and including almost the entire business centre were burned. The value of the property, of all kinds, consumed has been estimated at over twenty-seven millions of dollars: finally, out of a population of forty thousand, about thirteen thousand individuals, or two thousand seven hundred families, were rendered homeless.

Hugh H. McLean, barrister, who was secretary of the Society, had his office in Ritchie's building, Princess street,

and, finding that the structure was doomed, he turned his attention to saving the Society's books in his possession. These, consisting of a minute-book commencing 1857, and a fee-book opened in 1863, he took to the Bank of New Brunswick, near by, intending to place them in the vault. The vault, however, was closed, and, as by this time the fire prevented egress to Prince William street, he, with the books, accompanied by Mr. Girvan, the cashier, escaped through a back window to Water street. Here they hired a boat and rowed down the harbor, round Reed's Point and the Barrack grounds, and up Courtenay Bay, where they landed. Mr. McLean eventually placed the books in safety in the house at the corner of Queen and Pitt streets, in which he then resided, and which is now occupied by Beverley Macaulay.

The following letter is of interest, in connection with the fire, and speaks for itself :

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
FREDERICTON, July 9th, 1877.

To the President of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John :

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew, held on the evening of the 7th instant, it was unanimously resolved to give the sum of two hundred dollars in aid of such of the members of our sister Society in St. John as may have suffered by the late disastrous fire, and that this sum be placed in the hands of the President and officers of the St. John Society, to be expended at their discretion. Accordingly our treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Fraser, will, by to-night or to-morrow's mail, transmit to your treasurer, Mr. Milligan, the above named sum of two hundred dollars. I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with this action of our Society. We are weak in numbers, and consequently in funds, but we have warm sympathies for you in your distress, and, like all leal-hearted Scotchmen, we are ready and willing to lend you a helping hand, in the sad misfortune that has overtaken you, even to the full extent of our ability. This disposition was so strongly manifested at our meeting that I have little or no doubt but that should any urgent necessity require it, as much more would be cheerfully contributed.

I may be permitted to say that the feeling of our members is that you must have in your ranks members above the laboring class, who, previous to this sad calamity, were in comfortable circumstances, but who, by this overwhelming event, may be reduced to great straits, and who have too

much honest pride and self-reliance to make their wants known to the general public.

This is, we think, the class who will really suffer most and be most in need of assistance.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

W. BRYDONE JACK,

President of the Fred. Soc. of St. Andrew.

Dr. Jack, the writer of this letter, was President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy of the University of New Brunswick, a man of marked ability and learning, and a Scot by birth and in speech, tastes and habits. The kind words and gift were fittingly acknowledged by the grateful recipient Society.

The following circular, sent to all the members, gives an idea of the general sentiment that a feast and merry gathering would be unseemly so soon after a great calamity, from the effects of which the whole community was suffering :

The committee to whom was intrusted the duty of deciding upon the manner of celebrating St. Andrew's day, met, and after discussion, *Resolved*, in the peculiar circumstances of our community and Society, to invite members, with their families and friends, to meet in St. Stephen's Church, on St. Andrew's night, at 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of hearing an address from the Chaplain of the Society.

The musical services will be conducted by the united choirs of St. Stephen's and St. Andrew's Churches.

The address was in every way fitting for the occasion, and, like all the deliverances of its author, sure to attract and hold the attention of a thoughtful individual or concourse ; the music was devotional and hearty, and, doubtless, many derived greater profit from this rather than a rich and more material banquet.

John White, President for this year and its successor, was born in the Parish of Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1842. At an early age he entered the service of the National Bank of Scotland, in which he remained for six years. He arrived at St. John in 1862, when he was employed as clerk by George Stewart, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership, as detailed in the biographical sketch of the latter. Since the



JOHN WHITE.

dissolution of the firm of Stewart & White, Mr. White has conducted the furniture business in his own name and interest. He is married, his wife having been Miss Matilda E., daughter of Samuel Skinner, of St. John. Mr. White became a member of St. Andrew's Curling Club in 1863, and has been secretary, treasurer and president, and, since 1868, a skip of that association. Though unobtrusive, perhaps by reason of his unobtrusiveness, he has always had great influence in St. Andrew's Society, of which his varied and continued tenure of office is effective proof. He was secretary in 1867 and 1868; treasurer from 1869 to 1873, both inclusive; vice-president 1874-75 and 76; president in 1877 and 78, and since continuously treasurer.

The Reverend Donald Macrae was Chaplain for this year and subsequently until the November or annual meeting of the Society in 1880. He was born on the 26th of November, 1833, at Hopewell, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, where his father, the Reverend John Macrae, labored as a Presbyterian minister under the auspices of the Kirk of Scotland. He was a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and did honor to his nationality by the use of Gaelic: he, indeed, preached a sermon in that tongue in June, 1857, in the old kirk, St. John, N. B., leaving in the pulpit his Gaelic Bible, which remained there till, with the building, it was consumed, twenty years after, by the great fire. Hopewell, when young Macrae appeared upon the scene, had been but recently settled by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland; schools of any repute had, in the district, no existence; and the nearest, worthy of the name, was at New Glasgow, at that period a ship-building village of a few hundred people. By the leading men of business in this now busy and thriving town, a competent scholar was invited from Scotland, named Basil Hall Bell; and in the somewhat barn-like structure, then deemed sufficient for educational purposes, this gentleman gathered well nigh all of the young lads ambitious of learning throughout the greater part of the county. Under Mr. Bell's tuition, young Macrae was placed for a year, among his classmates being the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Munro of Seaside Library fame,

and others. In 1844 his father returned to Scotland, and, two years after, Donald entered, before the completion of his thirteenth year, at King's College, Aberdeen, one of the youngest students ever seen in the quadrangle of that venerable university. Here he graduated at the age of seventeen, and afterwards pursued and finished his studies in theology, with the exception of a session taken in Edinburgh for the purpose of gaining some acquaintance with Biblical criticism, of which Dr. Robert Lee, a member of the Faculty of the University, was then the only didactic professor in Scotland of any repute. In 1856 Mr. Macrae was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and having applied for and obtained an appointment as missionary to his native land, was ordained as such by the Presbytery of Lews, in which his father was a minister, sailing, immediately afterwards, for Nova Scotia. Within a few weeks after his arrival, he became his father's successor as minister of the people among whom he was born, forming one of the largest country congregations in the Province. Two years afterwards, he was sent to St. John's, Newfoundland, where he remained during twelve years ministering to a small congregation of Scotchmen. One permanent result of his labors still remains in that city, the formation of a fund for the education of children of deceased Freemasons, which, in conjunction with a few others, he was instrumental in inducing the members of that order to establish. Having revisited Nova Scotia at the end of twelve years, Mr. Macrae became minister a second time in the district of his birth, and threw himself into the movement, begun in 1871, for the union of Presbyterian Churches in Canada, being the mover of the first resolution in the Maritime Provinces, toward that end, four years later happily consummated at Montreal. In 1874 Mr. Macrae became minister of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N. B., where he continued to labor during twenty-two years. Six years after receiving this appointment, he was unanimously elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the highest honor within the power of that church to confer upon any of its ministers, and during the same year (1880), had conferred upon him the

degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Queen's, Kingston, Ontario, at the opening of the new buildings of which institution he presided, and was, also, a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council held during the same year at Philadelphia. In 1892 he accepted the position of Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, which he retained for some four years, and then again took up his residence in St. John. He has been twice married, but is now a widower, and he is the father of several sons and daughters. Doctor Macrae stands second to no one of the talented gentlemen who have been chaplains of the Society. By inclination and training, a student, his intakings are the product of deep delving, and keen and quick and far-reaching sight in the realms of science, art and letters. He is an instance, always rare, of the combination in one person of logician, artist and critic; he is also an instance, likewise rare, of one who can use, with equal and complete effectiveness, the sharp arrow and the soothing balm.

1878.

The following is taken from the *Daily News* of the 28th of August :

The annual Scotch gathering of the St. Andrew's Society yesterday at the grounds of James Clark, Esq., on the St. John River, was a most enjoyable affair. The "Soulanges" took up about four hundred of the members and their friends, all of whom spent the day very pleasantly. The President of the Society, John White, Esq., was unwearied in his exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of the excursionists, and he was ably supported by his brother officers in his efforts to make the whole affair a success. The programme of games was pretty generally carried out, and the prizes awarded to the following competitors: Ladies' archery, Mrs. Wm. Mollison; quoits, H. Gorrie; standing jump, M. Geary; boys' race, 100 yards, Chas. Skinner; putting heavy stone, H. Chisholm; members' race (between 17 and 40 years of age), 100 yards, R. Inglis; throwing heavy hammer, R. McDonald; hurdle race, J. E. Lacour; throwing 56 lb. weight, R. McDonald; long race, one-quarter mile, J. E. Lacour; throwing light hammer, R. McDonald; running high leap, R. McDonald; members' race (over 40 years), 100 yards, Luke Stewart; running long jump, M. Geary; putting the light stone, R. J. Buchanan; open race, 220 yards, J. E. Lacour; hop, step and jump, R. J. Buchanan; consolation race, 100 yards, M. Kavanagh.

The prizes, with the exception of that of the ladies' archery, which was a beautiful silver bouquet holder, were one of the Society's silver medals. In the Highland fling and sword dances the competition was so close that the judges were unable to give a decision.

The *Daily Telegraph*, of the 2nd of December, tells of the observance of the annual festival by addresses, readings and music on the evening of Saturday, the 30th of November, in the school-room of St. David's Church :

The platform was occupied by members of the Society who attended in regalia, Robert Marshall, Esq., President, in the chair. After singing and prayer the President read an address which was most complete and comprehensive, and traced the history of the Society from the 3rd of May, 1798, to the present day. The President referred to the legal construction of Mr. Donaldson's bequest of \$4,000, which he stated was intended for the relief of Scotchmen, or persons of Scotch descent, residing in St. John, who required such aid, and that it could be disposed of in sums not exceeding \$24, in one year, to any one person. The Society expends about \$600 annually on charity, and during the previous year the members made a special subscription of \$200 for the Southern sufferers from yellow fever. The President alluded in feeling terms to recent deaths, including Duncan Robertson, Alex. Jardine, Dr. Waddell and the venerable Wm. Emslie, who had been a member for fifty-six years. The circumstances of the failure of the Glasgow Bank were also referred to, and the appeal for aid to the distressed shareholders, made by Lords Provost of the Scottish cities, was warmly commended. In conclusion the President congratulated the Society on the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General of Canada. The next address was delivered by the Rev. D. Macrae, Chaplain of the Society. Dr. Macrae selected as a basis of his address the sentence, "We are assembled to-night on the true basis of our common nationality," and in following out this theme, spoke in a manner very impressive to his hearers. The address of the Rev. D. Waters followed soon after. He made some pleasing remarks on the new departure of the Society in its annual celebration ; he expressed a preference for the present mode as compared with the times when, as he was told, after the clergy had left, they used to sing "We won't go home till morning." He complimented Dr. Macrae on his able address, and dwelt on the traits of character to which he thought much of the success of life to which Scotchmen had achieved was founded. A true and fine picture of the prospects of this northern land, not only as regards its material resources but the men and women whom it was fitted to produce, was drawn. He pointed out that how fondly, therefore, they might trace their connection with old Scotland, the land of their birth, or of their fathers, they should remember

that they owed their first duty to the country in which they lived ; they should seek to make this Canada of ours noble and illustrious among the nations. A further address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, who told some pleasant Scotch stories and then coming to the day they celebrated gave the meeting the reason why Andrew was chosen as a patron saint of the Society. Regarding the charge that Scotland did not produce great generals, Mr. Mitchell dwelt particularly on the noble services of Sir Colin Campbell in the Crimean war. The addresses were interspersed with songs and readings as follows: "Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane," by Mr. H. Gorrie. Encore, "The Laird o' Cock Pen"; he also gave "My ain Fireside." Mr. Lockhart sang "Friar of Orders Gray," and in response to an encore gave "The Old Irish Gentleman." Dr. James Bennett, after making some introductory remarks, read in true Scottish style "The Brownie o' Blednock." Mrs. Belvin Ryan favored the company with special songs. Mr. Marshall, in conclusion, tendered the thanks of the Society to St. David's Church for so kindly favoring them with the use of the school-room. This very pleasing and successful entertainment was brought to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne," in which the audience joined.

Mrs. Belvin Ryan, who took part in the entertainment, was an actress and the wife of an actor, and each was a member of a theatrical company which at the time was giving performances in the city. The Reverend James Mitchell, one of the speakers, was minister of St. Andrew's Church, of fine presence, and with more than ordinary oratorical powers. William M., commonly known as Willie Emslie, who, in 1876, responded in speech and song for the old members when his fellows had drunk to their honor, died on the 19th day of June, 1878. He was a lowlander, though I have failed to learn the exact place and date of his birth or when he reached St. John. He was in residence here for a long period, supporting himself by his trade as a shoemaker, greatly and generally respected and beloved. A few years before his death he visited his old home in Scotland to find great changes, including the disappearance of most of the friends of his youth. He was in the eighty-second year of his age when called to rest. The late Mr. Bunting, in his "Freemasonry in New Brunswick," refers to Mr. Emslie in these fitting and eulogistic terms: "In him the Great Giver of all good had centred the best attributes of humanity. His life was a continual round

of self-denial, of benefaction, and good works generally. His purse strings were always loosened, and the contents freely given to the hungry and the suffering; and when his own limited store fell short of the demand, he would lay his numerous and more wealthy friends under tribute. Thus he was ever and always a good Samaritan. Unpretentious and retiring in his manner, possessing but a limited education, and obliged to toil daily to supply the needs of himself and family, he was a man of rare natural ability, a promoter of various measures for the public good, and an ornament to the community in which he moved. He was in the widest sense one of nature's noblemen."

In consequence of the great losses of the members of the Society by the fire of 1877, it was, subsequent to the appeal on behalf of the distressed shareholders of the Glasgow Bank, determined that action thereon would almost certainly be unsuccessful, and no attempt was made to collect funds for the purpose indicated.

1879.

On the 8th of August the President and Chaplain attended upon the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and presented him with an address from the Society, to which His Excellency replied in fitting terms. No special manifestation of enthusiasm was attempted on the occasion, it being a general impression that the Marquis and the Princess Louise, then visiting the city, by no means unreasonably, desired to limit addresses to those of civic and municipal bodies. The Vice-Regal party occupied the residence of the late Robert Reed, where, during their stay, a series of banquets was provided. At one of these my father, William Jack, as Warden of the County, was a guest; and, at the suggestion of some one present who knew what he could do, and at the request of the Princess, sang "Johnnie Cope," with some assistance in the drone. His version of the old song was rare and remarkably good, and he sang it with good spirit and effect.

On the 29th of August a Scottish gathering with games was held at Oak Point on the river St. John. This, although well



HON. ROBERT MARSHALL.

attended and much enjoyed, was financially not a success, having a deficit of \$50 to be met by the managing committee appointed by the Society.

The annual festival was held on the 1st of December in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and was exclusively of an intellectual and musical character. After a paraphrase had been sung and prayer offered by the Chaplain, the recently elected President, Dr. Inches, who occupied the chair, briefly addressed the audience. Referring to the different ways in which the festival had been observed, he stated his preference for an observance such as the present, emphasizing the fact that it afforded an opportunity for enjoyment to the larger number. The revenue of the Society, he said, had been \$653 during the past year, nearly all of which, excepting what was required for necessary current expenses, had been used in the relief of worthy cases of distress. He stated that but one member had died during the year, while thirty-two had been admitted to membership and twenty-six had retired, leaving one hundred and seventy-six as the present membership. A musical programme was then rendered and was followed by an excellent address from Chaplain Macrae and a brief but humorous speech by James Macfarlane. He was glad to see so large a gathering: it was not quite so sedately that Scots celebrated their great day when he was a young man, when he recollected that some of them danced on the table among the glasses: the change was certainly highly significant. He took up the cudgels on behalf of those of his nationality, answering charges brought against them, and eloquently referred to the position which Scotland occupied in history and to the achievements of her sons.

Robert Marshall, President for this year until he was succeeded by Doctor Inches, was born in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, on the 27th of April, 1832. His great-grandfather Robert, commonly called Deacon Marshall, came from Dumfries, Scotland, to Pictou in 1773, and his parents were Alexander McNaughton and Elizabeth (née Crockett) Marshall. He was educated at the grammar school in Chatham, New Brunswick, and afterwards entered the service of Messrs.

Johnson & Mackie, of that place, for whom he was accountant and confidential clerk. In 1859 he removed to St. John to take the position of accountant for that part of the present Intercolonial then called the European and North American Railway, but in 1866 he established in that city a general agency in fire, marine and life insurance. In 1855 he married Anna Matilda, daughter of the late George Henderson, of Newcastle, New Brunswick, who died in the following year. In 1863 he married Charlotte Neill, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Rees, of St. John. This lady having also died, he married Miss Sarah Besnard, whose father from Cork, Ireland, was, in his day, a notable dispenser of hospitality and a conspicuous and popular personage in St. John. Mr. Marshall is a director of the Protestant Orphan Asylum and trustee of St. Andrew's Church; he was also a commissioner of the General Public Hospital, and served as first lieutenant in the active militia. He is a prominent Freemason, having been advanced to the thirty-third degree in 1870. In 1874 he sought to represent the city of St. John in the Provincial Parliament, proposing to make such changes in the school law as would meet objections urged by the Roman Catholics without impairing its efficacy or non-sectarian character. He was not successful on this occasion, but in 1876 was returned for the constituency, when similar concessions to those suggested by him were made. He was elected for a second term, and he was a member of the Government for some years until his retirement from politics in 1882.

In 1878, when the Duke of Argyle with his two daughters paid a flying visit to St. John, they were met at the railway station by the Mayor, Charles R. Ray, Mr. Marshall, as President of the Society, and Captain Chisholm, agent of the line of steam-vessels on one of which the travellers were about to take passage. The party drove through the streets amid the newly erected buildings, and the Duke spoke with enthusiasm of the enterprise of the citizens, and evidently knew of the Crookshanks, the Jardines, the Hon. John Robertson, and other good Scots, and of their valuable aid in promoting the prosperity of St. John.

1880.

The *Daily Telegraph*, of the 1st of December, supplies the following :

St. Andrew's day was celebrated by a grand supper at the Park Hotel, the first supper of the Society since the great fire of 1877. It was also the first formal gathering of the Society for the year, even the annual picnic having been dispensed with last summer. For these reasons the supper was looked forward to with even more than usual interest by the brethren, and there was, consequently, a generous gathering of the members of the Society and their immediate friends. After the installation of officers, the Society, headed by the piper, marched to the dining-hall, where plates had been set for sixty guests. President Inches occupied the head of the table, with Mayor Ray on his right, and Senator Macfarlane, of Wallace, N. S., on his left, the other distinguished gentlemen at the table being Senator Boyd, ex-Speaker Anglin, Recorder Tuck, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Elder, M. P. P., Rev. Dr. Waters, and J. V. Ellis, Esq. The vice-table was presided over by Mr. A. C. Jardine, who had Rev. Dr. Macrae on his right, and Mr. Willis, M. P. P., on his left. After the toasts of "The Queen," "The Governor General," and "Princess Louise," the chair gave "The Lieutenant Governor," the piper playing "Hail to the Chief." All these toasts were duly honored, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn making a brief but eloquent response on behalf of Lieutenant Governor Wilmot. "The Senate and Commons of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick" was the next toast given, the President first calling on Senator Macfarlane. The Senator made a neat and eloquent speech expressive of the pleasure it always gave him to meet with Scotchmen on occasions like the present, and speaking a good word for the upper house of the Dominion Parliament. His speech was liberally applauded. Senator Boyd was received with cheers, and complimented his brother senator from Nova Scotia on the able manner in which he had represented that body. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Anglin, who said he looked back with pleasure to the many occasions on which he had been a guest of St. Andrew's Society. Following up the remarks of the preceding speakers, Mr. Anglin treated of the prominent positions occupied by Scotchmen in the political arena of the Dominion. He paid a warm tribute to the worth and affability of the Governor General, congratulating the Scotch element on having a premier of their race, as well as a Governor General, and in closing said he thought the people had reason to be proud of the Parliament of Canada. (Applause). Mr. Elder, who rose to speak for the Legislature of New Brunswick, made a lengthy speech, which was frequently applauded. He complimented Scotchmen on the readiness with which they took on civilization, and said : "You can make almost anything out of a Scotchman if you catch

him young," for he is capable of great development. After an eloquent reference to the practical labors of our local Society, and to the great nationality which it represented, he expressed the hope that we could mingle the sentimental and utilitarian qualities of the Scotch so as to leaven the mass of Canadian nationality lamenting in this connection, that patriotism is not what it once was. Mr. Willis was the last speaker to what he termed a "mixed toast," and gave an interesting sketch of a former meeting with Senator Macfarlane, some twelve years ago, at London, Ont. The President in proposing the toast, "The day and all who honor it," gave an outline of the work done by the Society during the past year, its receipts being \$615, and its disbursements \$583, divided among one hundred and eighteen persons. The Society now numbers about one hundred and seventy-five members, and is in a healthy condition, after an existence of eighty-two years. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Rev. Dr. Macrae replied to this, the toast of the evening. In opening he said that after the many happy speeches that had already been made, savoring somewhat of the mutual admiration style, he was glad to see that the day they had met to celebrate had not been forgotten. * * * * In concluding a brilliant and thoughtful address, Dr. Macrae asked the question: Have we honored the day as we should? Suppose the exodus (denied by some, affirmed by others) should continue till our town is deserted, what solitary institution or building or fact could the proverbial New Zealander, sitting on the ruins of the Suspension Bridge, find in all our deserted city to suggest to his untutored eye that it had been peopled by Scotchmen? A portion of our citizens pride themselves on being Loyalists, a mark of social distinction as it were; but let us not make light of that pride when it is well founded. They have done nothing yet to commemorate the memory of their forefathers, though some now propose a monument, others a building. Brother Scots, asked the Doctor, could we not contrive to get to windward of them? (Applause) Could we not even institute a medal at the Grammar School, endow a scholarship at the University, make a free ferry if you will (laughter) to show that we really honor St. Andrew? Can we not give some practical proof of our regard? He had been a citizen of two St. Johns, and the cause of blight in each was the same—our merchants, after making their fortunes, left for the other side to spend it. It was time to alter all this. Our aim, continued the speaker, should be to have the name of our country honored and venerated. A dinner is good; doling out money in charity is good, but it is not the way to make old Scotland revered. He closed by expressing the hope that, if spared to meet on next St. Andrew's day, they would have the evidence of some effort having been put forward to show their tangible sympathy with St. Andrew's day and the men who honor it. The speaker sat down amid loud cheers.

Doctor P. Robertson Inches, who was christened Patrick, although he is commonly called Peter, occupied the presiden-



P. ROBERTSON INCHES.

tial chair for this year and that which followed. His father was James Inches, of Dunkeld, Scotland, who, with his wife, who had been Miss Janet Small, of Dirnanear, Strathardle, in Perthshire, came to St. John in 1832. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Grammar School, St. John, and afterwards engaged in business for some years in the city as an apothecary. He then proceeded to qualify himself for the practice of surgery and medicine, and, after pursuing the necessary studies in New York, Edinburgh and London, and obtaining his degree, returned to St. John, where he has since secured and maintained a position among the leading local practitioners. In 1876 he married Mary Dorothea, daughter of Doctor Fiske, from Massachusetts, but resident in St. John, where he practised dentistry with success. Though by no means chargeable with the sin of pride, Doctor Inches derives great satisfaction from his past and present associations with Scots and their institutions, including especially the Kirk and St. Andrew's Society, in the latter of which he held office as far back as 1861.

1881.

St. Andrew's day was observed by a dinner at the Park Hotel. Some fifty persons were seated, and the chair was occupied by President A. C. Jardine. On his right were Chief Justice Allen and William Elder, and on his left the Mayor, Simeon Jones, and the Hon. T. W. Anglin. The president, addressing those present, congratulated himself on his elevation to a seat which had been filled by a long line of worthies from William Pagan to Doctor Inches, and which placed him at the head of an organization which had lived since 1798 almost solely to help those in need. He referred briefly to financial matters, and stated that the number of members, which happily had not been reduced during the year, was then one hundred and sixty. "The Queen" was then proposed and duly honored, the pipers playing the national anthem. To "The President of the United States," with some incongruity, the pipes sounded "Royal Charlie," while General Warner, in the absence of the Consul, responded.

To "The Governor General and the Princess Louise," the pipers rendered "The Campbells are Coming," and Mr. Anglin responded. He was somewhat surprised to be called upon, as His Excellency was not an Irishman, but was glad to speak in answer to the toast. There had been three or four representatives of the crown at Ottawa before the Marquis of Lorne who were Irishmen, and it was somewhat singular that those who were supposed to be unable to govern themselves should be chosen to rule over Canadians. The Marquis had suffered from some prejudice and some misrepresentation, but these were short-lived, and the better he became known the more certain did it appear that his earnest desire was to serve the Queen and the people of this Dominion to the best of his ability. In response to "The Day and all who honor it," George Stewart made a fervid speech, concluding with an expression of regret at his inability to do justice to the toast, which called forth ironical cheers, and a reference to a recent exhibition of eloquence by the Chief Justice. The latter, in responding for "Our Guests," denied that he was an orator, and characterized Mr. Stewart's tongue in this regard as that of a flatterer. He alluded to the long continued existence of the Society, and also to the two brothers Pagan, who were members of the legislature when it was especially well supplied with men of ability. He also mentioned the late Mr. Donaldson as a particular friend. The Mayor spoke in laudatory terms of Scottish people, among whom were his warmest friends; also his mother and grandfather, the latter of whom had given him the good advice never to buy anything for which he could not pay. His first and only employer in St. John (Mr. Keltie) was a Scot, whose word was as good as his bond; he never could forget the kindness he had received from this worthy man and his good lady, and believed that he had attained his present position largely through their influence. He spoke with great feeling upon this point, and, after referring to the thrifty habits of the Scottish, expressed the hope that the Society would go on and prosper for another hundred years. Speeches were also made by Mr. Elder, Charles N. Skinner, Dr. Macrae and Robert J. Ritchie, M. P. P., the latter replying



ALEXANDER C. JARDINE.

for "Our Irish Guests." The party separated at half-past one, a procession of members, headed by the pipers playing for all they were worth, escorting the president to his home, and wishing him good night with the heartiest cheers.

The President, Alexander Campbell Jardine, was the eldest son of Alexander Jardine, who was president in the years 1856 and 1857. Mr. A. C. Jardine's mother was Mary J. Charters, and he was born in St. John in the year 1850, and was educated in the city schools and Edinburgh University. After returning to St. John from Scotland he entered the office of Jardine & Co., and upon the retirement of his father from that firm he, with Robert Cruikshank and Thomas McClelland, took over the business. Mr. Jardine married Mary L., daughter of Thomas B. Wilson, of St. Andrews, N. B., in the year 1880.

The absence from the Society's feasts for a few years past, as well as this year, of representatives of sister societies who, at one time, were annually present, invites a few observations. St. George's Society is said to have been organized in 1802, although its record of office-bearers is a blank prior to 1819, and its real life is not claimed to have begun until 1816. The regular meetings appear to have been held and offices filled from one of these dates until 1869 when the Society became dormant. Happily in 1885, it was reorganized, infused with fresh energy and its future vitality and success apparently secured. "The St. Patrick's Society," according to the *Freeman* of 17th March, 1900, "was established as early as the year 1816, and it continued to exist until 1868, when it was allowed to go to pieces through a want of funds and the indifference of those who then constituted its membership." It is greatly to be regretted that in this case there has been no revivification.

The Highland Society was another national association to which reference should here be made. It was formed in St. John under a commission addressed to the Governor of the Province and the Hon. John Robertson, at the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society, 1842, by Roderick Charles Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Castle Tioram Regiment of Highlanders and paymaster of the 30th Regiment, then forming the

garrison in St. John. This gentleman was chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia, and the commission was issued by the Highland Society of London, England, of which he was a member. The St. John branch appears to have been short-lived and eventually the balance of its funds was paid over to St. Andrew's Society. "The Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi" was incorporated in 1846, and has ever since been maintained. Reverting to the banquet it may be mentioned that one of the daily papers stated "that it was a temperance dinner but none the more enjoyable for that," and also that "the speeches were good and the reunion a success in every respect."

The Reverend David Waters, D. D., LL. D., Chaplain for this year, was born on the 20th of January, 1823, at Harland, Caithness, Scotland, and, with his father and family, came to Canada in 1840. In early life he was in the Canadian civil service as an employe in the General Post Office. He received his collegiate training at Toronto University, where he graduated as B. A. in 1859 and as M. A. in the following year. Upon being ordained, he was inducted pastor of Southampton and Dumblane in 1861, where he remained two years, when he received and accepted first a call to Port Hope, Ontario, and in 1868 to St. Mary's in the same province. He then received a call from St. David's Church, St. John, and, having responded in the affirmative, was inducted there on the 3rd of December, 1873. He resigned this charge in June, 1881, and afterwards served as minister of a church in Newark, New Jersey, for several years. He received the degree of LL. D. from Toronto University in 1871, and that of D. D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1882. He died at Halifax, N. S., in 1897. Dr. Waters was highly regarded by the governing bodies of his church for his good judgment and business-like methods. For a long period he was clerk of church courts and of business committees, notably of Home Missions for the western division of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and he was always heard with respect in Assembly and Synod. He was a member of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches which met at Philadelphia in 1880, at Belfast in 1884,

in London in 1888, in Toronto in 1892, and at Glasgow in 1896. In general society he was cheerful and companionable, and in the discharge of his pastoral and other duties he was earnest, steadfast and indefatigable.

1882.

St. Andrew's day was celebrated by a ball held in Berryman's Hall, corner of Princess and Charlotte streets, which was regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the kind in the social history of the city. The decorations of the hall were elaborate; there were about one hundred and fifty couples present; and the fine toilets of the ladies, the uniforms of volunteer officers, and the regalia worn by members of the Society all contributed to the production of a very attractive scene. Supper, supplied by F. A. Jones, of the Dufferin Hotel, was served in an upper room; James F. Robertson was master of ceremonies, being aided by C. A. Robertson, Robert Jardine, James Straton and W. Malcolm Mackay, and the dancing did not cease until about three o'clock in the morning. A service was also held for the Society at St. Stephen's Church, presumably on the Sunday preceding the festival, when Chaplain Macrae preached an admirable sermon on the text, "A Citizen of no mean City." Acts xxi, 39.

1883.

This was the centennial year of the city of St. John, and many of its people were turning their minds to the actors and events in early local history. The officers of the Society, with the venerable member, Mr. Wishart, very appropriately planted trees in the old grave-yard in memory of Francis Gilbert, R. W. Crookshank, John Milligan, as the builder of the Burns mausoleum, Dundee, and of Mr. Edmond, Mr. Wishart's uncle.

The observance of the festival was somewhat out of the ordinary, taking the form of a concert of Scottish music and song, with a brief address from Chaplain Macrae and a reading by H. P. Kerr. The musicians were S. Bairnsfather, the Kennedy of America, Messrs. Gubb and Andersen,

W. Robertson and G. C. Coster, the Quintette Club, the pipers and the Misses Hea and Gunn. There was a charge for admission to all parts of the house, there were no reserved seats, and although in consequence of unpleasant weather, the entertainment was not a financial success, those who were present were more than rewarded for braving the storm.

As before there was a service for the Society in St. Stephen's Church. This opened in the forenoon of Sunday the 25th of November, and the sermon by Chaplain Macrae was on the text "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: They shall prosper that love Thee." Psalm cxxii, 6.

James Knox, President for this year and 1884, was born in Rothesay, Scotland, in 1833, his father, John Knox, then residing there, and he came to New Brunswick in 1855. Here he engaged in the ship-chandlery business as a partner of his uncle, the late John Walker, who has already been mentioned in the sketch of Luke Stewart's life. Mr. Knox is married, his wife having been Miss Annie Farmer, and they had five children, of whom two sons and two daughters survive. He is a trustee of St. Andrew's Church, and a member of Clan Mackenzie, of the Masonic body, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Walker died in 1870, and ever since Mr. Knox has conducted the same business as the old firm. He has a good knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the port and harbor, and though indisposed to seek for notoriety or prominent place, his qualifications have been recognized to some extent by his selection as an alderman, and by his appointment and long continued service as a commissioner of pilotage. Holding the respect of the community, he can always count upon the warm regard of his brothers in St. Andrew's Society and of those who know him well.

1884.

On St. Andrew's day Chaplain Macrae preached a special sermon in St. Andrew's Church before the Society and a very large congregation from the text: "I have a goodly heritage." Psalm xvi, 5-6.



JAMES KNOX.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the following day gives a report of this, from which the conclusion above can here be quoted :

Brothers of St. Andrew's Society ! On this occasion, above any other on which you have done me the honor to elect me as your Chaplain, some words of reference are called for in connection with the breaks in our ranks which have occurred since our last solemn meeting and our last commemoration of our annual day. Within the year no less than six honored members were removed by death. The names of Matthew Lindsay, Andrew Anderson, J. J. Johnston, Roderick Ross, Luke Stewart, and Henry Jack call back many affecting memories. One at least of these members, Henry Jack, had filled the President's chair of this Society ; two, at the time of their decease, were office-bearers ; two were elders of our churches ; most of them bore names distinguished in Scottish history ; all were borne to the tomb carrying with them the respect of the citizens at large. The fathers, where are they ? The prophets, do they live forever ? We revere the memory of these beloved and honored brethren. We cherish their worth. We have not lost our heritage in them : " For the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance," and the good they did lives still. Towards one of these brethren, Luke Stewart, my own feelings, like the feelings of all who knew him, were particularly fraternal. In Roderick Ross I mourn a friend and counsellor, whose loss to me can in some respects never be replaced. Of all we lament the departures, but in no spirit of repining. Our older surviving members had their heart-searchings in connection with these saddening events. Let us trust that the mantle of departed worth has fallen on those who are following after. Let us trust that our young men may quit themselves like the men of the olden time who are one by one passing away. Tributes to their memories have been borne already, the worthiest tribute is to manifest their spirit in all that is true and good. We have not lost, or at any rate need not lose our heritage in them, and we trust that theirs to-day is a goodly heritage indeed. Thank God for the good which the Society has been able to effect in the past. Thank God for its continued existence and present prospects. Cherishing our traditions we look forward in loyal dependence upon our God and King to a measure of like quiet usefulness in days to come. To latest generations, may those who succeed us maintain these traditions and say as we do with devout gratitude, ours is " a goodly heritage." Amen.

Mr. Stewart was, of course, a past president, but he had served his term before Doctor Macrae joined the Society.

An effort was made to secure a sufficient number of subscribers for a dinner or supper, but was unsuccessful. The members of the Society, in common with their fellow-citizens, were still feeling the results of the great fire, and forced to practice economy in many ways.

1885.

A service was held for the Society at St. David's Church on the evening of Sunday, the 29th of November, and was largely attended. The preacher was the Reverend George Bruce, Chaplain elect, who selected for his text the fifth verse of Psalm cxxxvii: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." After discussing the circumstances under which the psalmist uttered these words, the preacher proceeded to a consideration of national life and patriotism in their relation to religion. After referring to the Jews as the upholders of theocracy; to the Pilgrim fathers landing on Plymouth rock and singing praises to God beneath the branches of the unbroken forest; and to Lord Mansfield's declaration that no slave could breathe the air of Britain because from the moment he breathed it he was free, the preacher proceeded to consider the national influence of Scotland. Though small in geographical extent and limited in population, the admirable qualities of her children have been everywhere recognized and approved, and have been of supreme importance in the world's advancement. God has greatly blessed Scotland, and it may well be claimed that her prosperity and her past achievements are due to her trust in Him. The preacher discussed at some length, and in a very interesting manner, the religious characteristics of the people of Scotland and their efforts in individual and national development.

Success attended renewed effort, and there was this year a dinner on St. Andrew's day, which was given at the Dufferin Hotel. James Straton, the President, occupied the chair, having on his right Mr. Justice Tuck, George E. Snider, President of St. George's Society, and Dr. F. E. Barker, Q. C., M. P., and on his left Mr. Justice Fraser and Charles N. Skinner, Q. C. The President read letters from Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton, Lieutenant Governor Tilley, the United States Consul, the Mayor, and J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., in which they expressed regret at their inability to be present. After drinking the toast to the Queen, that to the President of the United States, in consequence of the recent death of the Vice-President, was

drunk in silence. Doctor Barker responded for the Governor General, and Judge Tuck for the Lieutenant Governor. In proposing "The Day and a' wha honor it," the chairman briefly sketched the history of the Society, and indicated its present condition, mentioning the fact that since its formation more than \$30,000 had been expended in charity on its behalf. This charity, he said, was dispensed unostentatiously and also without discussion, and so high was the Scottish sense of honor that only on one or two occasions had they been deceived in an applicant for bounty. The Society, he added, had also been instrumental in securing employment for newly arrived strangers of Scottish birth or blood: he knew one young Scot who had obtained, through the officers, introductions which had secured for him a firm foothold in St. John; the facts of the case were within his special knowledge, as he himself was the man. After a song by Archie Duncan, James Murray Kay replied to the toast, grouping his remarks under two headings. Under the first of these he gave a sketch, at the same time humorous and instructive, of the life and achievements of St. Andrew, illustrating his remarks with many interesting anecdotes. Under the second he discussed Scottish character and institutions, and closed by reading a poem based on the tradition of the removal of St. Andrew's bones to Scotland. Aldermen Harris Allan and A. O. Skinner and Judge Tuck, presumably as ex-Recorder, responded to a toast proposed and drunk to the Corporation of St. John. Geo. Stewart, in a humorous speech, proposed "Our Guests," to which Judge Fraser responded. W. E. Collier proposed "The Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots" in a speech which, according to the report of the banquet in the *Telegraph*, ranged all the way from lofty eloquence to the wildest burlesque, and led to roars of laughter. The toast was drunk with Highland honors; Mr. Kay supplied a song, and Chaplain Bruce responded in a speech so happily conceived, expressed and delivered that he was rewarded with three cheers and a tiger. After a song by R. H. B. Tennant, Robert Cruikshank, in feeling and appropriate terms, proposed "Absent Friends," which was drunk in silence. C. N. Skinner then proposed

"Our Canadian Home," calling upon George Robertson, who replied in loyal terms amid repeated rounds of applause. This was the end of the programme as pre-arranged, but several volunteer toasts were received until the festivities ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." There was certainly good material round the board on this occasion, the provincial bench and bar being especially well represented.

Of the number Judge Fraser, who later became Governor of New Brunswick, has passed from this life to the sincere and profound regret of very many. Judge Tuck and Doctor Barker of that night are now, the first Chief Justice, the second a Judge of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Skinner is Recorder of St. John.

James Murray Kay, a Scot by birth, was a citizen of St. John and a member of the Society for only too brief a period. Genial, public spirited, energetic, generous: with a keen sense of humor, a love and knowledge of music and a good voice, a refined and cultivated taste in literature, it is no wonder that his fellow-citizens were very sorry when he and his excellent wife removed themselves and their belongings and their profuse hospitalities across the border to the city of Boston. Before his departure he was given a banquet, his hosts comprising eminently representative inhabitants who, by their presence and in their utterances on the occasion, testified to his worth. As an example of his appreciative and literary powers the following verses, in a language which might puzzle many a Scot, by a noted bard, are here given with Mr. Kay's translation:

SCOTTISH SONNET.

BY "ROB WANLOCK" (ROBERT REID).

The hinmaist whaup has quat his eerie skirl,
 The flichtering gorcock tae his cover flown;
 Dine dwines athort the muir; the win' sae lown
 Can scrimply gar the stey peet-reek play swirl
 Abune the herd's auld bield, or hafflins droon
 The laich seep-sabbin' o' the burn doon by,
 That deaves the corrie wi' its willyart croon.
 I wadna niffer sic a glisk—not I—
 Here, wi' my fit on ane o' Scotland's hills,

Heather attour, and the mirk lift owre a',
 For foreign ferly or for unco sight
 E'er bragg'd in sang. Mair couthie joy distils
 Frae this than glow'rin' on the tropic daw'
 Or bleezin splendours o' the norlan nicht.

ENGLISH VERSION OF THE ABOVE.

BY JAMES MURRAY KAY.

The ling'ring curlew's stayed his eerie skirl,
 The flutt'ring red-cock to his cover fled ;
 Day fades athwart the moor ; the wind so dead
 Can barely force the slow turf-smoke to swirl
 Above the herd's old cot, or partly stay
 The low sad sobbing of the brook near by,
 That deafens oft the glen with 'wildering lay.
 I would not barter such a glimpse—not I—
 Here, with my foot on one of Scotland's hills,
 Heather around, dark firmament o'er all,
 For foreign marvel, or for wondrous sight
 E'er praised in song. More loving joy distils
 From this than gazing on dawn tropical,
 Or blazing splendors of the Northern night.

William E. Collier, when he first appeared in St. John, was a bright lad fresh from the lowlands of Scotland, who came to fill a place as junior clerk in the local branch of the Bank of British North America. With first rate abilities, steady habits, a keen interest in his work, and an ever urgent ambition, it was evident to all who knew him that he would succeed, but few anticipated his phenomenal success. Within a few years, and in his early manhood, he was placed at the head of the important St. John agency, and with the special indorsation of the general manager. Mr. Collier married a daughter of the Hon. Charles Watters, a justly esteemed Judge of the County Court, which helped to identify him more closely with the community of which he was for some years a member. Unhappily, his physical powers were insufficient to resist the persistent attacks of pulmonary disease, and, although he resisted most heroically, and with all the vigor of a trained athlete, his efforts were wholly unsuccessful. He was one in whom you could rely, who did all that he attempted well, and he was withal a pleasant man to meet, with a well stored mind

and a capacity to appreciate a joke or create or help a laugh. Alderman Harris Allan was a son of a well-known, successful and greatly respected founder, one of the firm of Harris & Allan, and was himself a worker and dealer in metals. He was fond of politics, including purely civic or municipal politics, and devoted some years as an alderman to the administration of the affairs of St. John. He valued his membership in the Society, and, having a genial disposition, thoroughly enjoyed the opportunities which it afforded for meeting pleasant comrades on cheery occasions. It is only recently that he was released by death from intense and protracted suffering, leaving a widow, one son and many relatives and friends.

To Messrs. Duncan and Tennant the Society is indebted for many songs on many occasions. The former of these gentlemen acquired no little distinction for a thrilling rendition of "The MacGregor's Gathering," and was admirable in "Come o'er the Stream Charlie," or was so when I heard him last. Mr. Duncan died on March 19th, 1902. He was a native of Rothesay, Isle of Bute. It was truly said in the daily press that "Mr. Duncan's demise will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends who knew him as an upright business man, a worthy neighbor and a ready and warm-hearted assistant to any case of distress or poverty that came under his notice."

Among the incidents of the year was the presentation by an unnamed donor, through the President, of a very handsome baton for the use of the marshal.

James Straton, President for 1885 and the year following, was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 1st of February, 1854. His father, Charles Straton, born at St. Cyrus, near Montrose, was a solicitor in Glasgow, and first prizeman in law in Edinburgh University in 1835; his mother, whose maiden name was Niddrie, was born at Lawrence Kirk. The Straton lineage is purely Scottish as far back as a date prior to Bannockburn, and the same may be said with some confidence of the Niddries. James was educated at the Normal and Royal High Schools of Edinburgh and the University, and afterwards



JAMES STRATON.

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served for five years as an articled clerk in a solicitor's office. In 1873 he came to New Brunswick with the family. He then entered the office of the late Samuel R. Thomson, Q. C., as a student-at-law, and was admitted attorney in 1881. Mr. Thomson died before this, otherwise an arrangement which had been made for a partnership between him and Mr. Straton would have been concluded, but the latter secured a large portion of the attorney's business of the office. He was afterwards in partnership, first with George G. Gilbert, Q. C., and then with J. Douglas Hazen, Q. C., in St. John, and he is now practising as barrister and parliamentary agent at Ottawa. He has been concerned professionally in several important cases; he has carried some seventeen cases on appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to the Supreme Court of Canada; and in two cases he has successfully appealed from the unanimous decision of the former to the latter court. He has been engaged in some enterprises unconnected with his professional pursuits, including the construction of the Tobique Valley Railway which he leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by whom it is now operated; he is also a director of the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company. He was for some years secretary to the Society, faithfully discharging the duties of the office and earning a right to his subsequent promotion. He was also secretary to the trustees and building committee of St. Andrew's Church, collecting funds and making building contracts after the great fire; he was also, later, a trustee of the church. During his occupation of the presidential chair, on the 12th of January, 1886, he was married to Lucy A. R., daughter of S. T. King, lumber manufacturer and mill owner of St. John.

The Reverend George Bruce was Chaplain for 1885, and subsequently until the annual meeting of 1890. He is the son of John Bruce, and was born at New Pitsligo, near Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 6th day of September, 1837, and came with his family to Toronto, Canada, when about four years of age. He spent the early years of his life near that city; attended the Normal School there, from which he obtained a teacher's certificate, under which he was engaged in the schools for

some years. In 1863 he attended the Grammar School at Whitby, and also matriculated in the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in arts in 1868, and then entered Knox College, Toronto, where he pursued his studies until 1872. For four years thereafter he was engaged as a volunteer graduate in the mission fields of Newmarket and Aurora, one result of his efforts being the building of two churches. In 1876 he was ordained and called to the first Presbyterian Church, St. Catherine's, Ontario, connected with the Presbytery of Buffalo, N. Y., he being the first Canadian minister in charge. He retained this position for over seven years, and following his previous happy course, left a new church building there when he removed. In 1883 he became pastor of St. David's Church, St. John, N. B., remaining until 1899, and by teaching and example, accomplished admirable results in his special sphere of duty and exercised a most beneficial influence in the community at large. In 1899 he resigned this charge to accept the principalship of St. Andrew's College, Toronto, but was afterwards compelled to abandon his work and office in that institution through ill health from which, happily, he has recovered. He received the degree of D. D. from Knox College at the celebration of its jubilee in 1894. He married Emily, daughter of the late John Dickson, of Kingston, Ontario. Doctor Bruce is an original and trained thinker and a well-grounded student; he abounds in enthusiasm and tireless energy; his gifts as an orator are conspicuous and he never speaks without a purpose and without thought. It is, therefore, easy to concede the simple truth that his words, addressed to the Society on varied occasions, were always impressive and often followed by beneficial results. Among his accomplishments may be mentioned that of versification, and the following stanzas from his pen will, it is believed, find not a few to recognize their beauty in conception and execution:

LIFE.

TO MISS K——.

Like a dewdrop on a flower,
Sparkling brightly for an hour
In the new born morning power
Of the sun

Like a little mountain stream,
Like a murmur, like a dream,
Silvered in the stronger gleam
Of the day :

Like a current deep and wide,
Sweeping on in stronger tide
As it leaves the mountain side
For the vale :

Like a river calm, amain
Making glad the thirsty plain,
And the fields of golden grain
Far and wide :

Till with an unbroken sheen
In the distance it is seen
To mingle with the green
Rolling tide :

Such is life, from morn to close,
In its turmoil or repose,
Till the moment when it flows
Back to God.

May your life thus deeply filled,
Strongly urged, or calmly stilled,
Reach the ocean that is thrilled
By His love.

1886.

The annual festival was celebrated by a ball in the club rooms of the Fusiliers on the east side of Charlotte street. The Scottish coat of arms and the cross of the patron saint of the Society were added to the permanent military decorations with fine effect. The music was supplied by the Society's pipers and the Fusiliers' band, the latter being stationed at the western end of the room. The ball was formally opened at half-past eight o'clock to the strains of the pipes, and at nine the band struck up "The Lancers" and the dancing began. The ball had been regarded for weeks as an important event in social circles, the Society being noted for its successful dances, but not having recently entertained in this manner. The charming costumes on the occasion were therefore the results of

some time and thought. Adam MacIntyre won fresh laurels for his fine dancing, and all who took part in the reel were distinguished for activity, energy and enthusiasm. From the subsequent comments of the press it is manifest that all participants in the entertainment thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

1887.

At the instance of Mr. Collier a committee of the Society was appointed to investigate certain charges with reference to children lately brought to the province by Mrs. Lyman, to the effect that they had not been cared for by the authorities or articted to responsible persons. The committee entered upon their duties and adopted such means as would be most likely to prevent any cause for similar complaints in the future.

On St. Andrew's day an entertainment was given under the auspices of the Society at the Mechanics' Institute. This comprised an address from Chaplain Bruce, recitations and readings by J. B. M. Baxter and J. J. Forrest, and songs by the Misses McInnis, Katie Berryman and Thompson and Messrs. Alex. Lindsay, Thomas Murray, George C. Coster, William Christie and Mills, with instrumental music and accompaniment by Harrison's orchestra, Mr. Gubb being the general director.

1888.

Alexander Rankine was President for the years 1888 and 1889. The following sketch of his life is from *The Daily Sun* of St. John of the 7th of May, 1900 :

The death occurred Saturday morning at his residence, 50 Hazen street, of Alexander Rankine, and the sad news was heard with sincere regret by the business community and by all his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Rankine was a very worthy and a very energetic citizen, and in the days of his activity was interested in many enterprises and labored hard to make successful the enterprises with which he was identified, but for the last few years failing health has kept him inactive. Mr. Rankine was a son of Thomas Rankine, founder of the house of Rankine & Sons, biscuit manufacturers. He was born in this city seventy-two years ago. In 1850, when the gold fever in California was attracting men there by thousands, Mr. Rankine went out, going round the horn. He remained in California about three years, came back by the Isthmus, entered his father's employ, and in 1866, with his brother, Thomas A., was admitted

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ALEXANDER RANKINE.

a partner. His connection with the firm continued until 1884, when he retired, and later devoted much time and money to the nut and bolt and the rolling mill business. Mr. Rankine was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Jessie Anderson, and one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Logan, survives. His second wife was Miss Martha Richey, daughter of the late Robert Richey of this city, and the surviving members of the family are Mrs. S. S. McAvity, Thomas Rankine and R. R. Rankine. The deceased for many years resided at Rothesay, but latterly has lived in the city. He was for many years an active worker in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, a member of Pioneer lodge, and a familiar figure at all the meetings of the grand lodge. He was also active in the St. Andrew's Society, and was greatly interested in the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Mr. Rankine was a member of the old New Brunswick artillery, being a retired captain. His commission was granted in 1866.

The festival in 1888 was celebrated by the holding of a dinner in the Hotel Dufferin. The following account of the dinner is taken from the *St. John Globe* of 1st December :

The St. Andrew's Society rarely, if ever, had a better anniversary celebration than that of yesterday. Every seat in the dining room of the Dufferin was filled, and side-tables had to be set for late comers. The President re-elect, Mr. A. Rankine, having been installed into office in the parlors of the hotel, installed the office-bearers, and then, preceded by the piper, the company marched to the dining hall. On Mr. Rankine's right was seated the President of St. George's Society, Mr. G. Sidney Smith, in his official insignia, and on his left Mr. Justice Fraser and the Mayor of St. John. Mr. Robert Jardine filled the vice-chair, having on his right Mr. Daniel Mullin, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society. The company included active citizens in every walk of life. Rev. George Bruce, from his position on the left of the vice-chair, said grace, and two good hours were devoted to a thorough discussion of the bill of fare, on which, of course, the haggis occupied a prominent position, and which was brought into the room with all the honors, preceded by Mr. Cruikshank, the Society's piper, and was received by the guests with the solemnity befitting the occasion. After Alderman Forrest, of Portland, had apostrophized it in Robbie Burns' well-known address, it was duly eaten. With the entrance of cigars and the fragrant punch bowl, the toasts began. "The Queen" and the "President of the United States," proposed by the chair, were duly honored. As an accompaniment to the latter, a note of regret was read from Consul Murray, who was absent from the city; but the company sang the "Star Spangled Banner," as they had previously "God Save the Queen." To the "Governor General," from the vice-chair, Mr. Skinner spoke. Mr. A. L. Law, second vice-president, gave "The Lieutenant Governor" in a few well chosen words; there was a letter of regret from his honor, and his aide-

de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong, made a response. Mr. James Knox gave the "City and County of St. John," to which Mayor Thorne and Alderman Forrest spoke, as did Mr. J. V. Ellis on a call from the guests. President Rankine made a happy speech in proposing the sentiment "The Day and a' wha honor it." The Society, he remarked, is now well up in years, yet, by a constant infusion of fresh blood, combined with regular habits, especially of late years, and a providential freedom from disasters, it appears to be as vigorous as ever, and bids fair to rival Methuselah. St. Andrew's Society, he said, was organized in 1798, just ninety years in March last, so that it is a nonagenarian. During this long period its meetings have always been duly held; its interest always sustained; its progress always steady. He had often thought that, as the years go by, the records of the Society should become a useful field for the local historian to glean in. To the toast Rev. Dr. Macrae made a most admirable reply, one in every way in harmony with the spirit of the day and of the gathering, and the applause came fast and often. The vice-chair gave "Sister Societies," and Mr. G. S. Smith and Mr. D. Mullin each spoke for the society of which he was the representative, describing its special character, and conveying sentiments expressive of kindly feeling to St. Andrew. Mr. Justice Fraser, for about forty years a member of the St. Andrew's Society, Fredericton, also spoke to this sentiment, as did a Scottish gentleman who was present, Mr. Smith, of Glasgow, who made an address that was both sentimental and witty. To the "Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots," by Mr. J. Arch. Milligan, Rev. George Bruce spoke eloquently. "The Land we Live In," proposed by Mr. Duncan C. Robertson, called out a very enthusiastic address from Mr. Robt. Milligan. Mr. A. Jardine proposed "The Learned Professions," and Recorder Jack replied very happily, as did Dr. P. R. Inches, Dr. James Christie and E. H. McAlpine, the latter making many points which elicited great applause. To "Our Commercial Interests," given by Mr. R. C. Skinner, Mr. George Robertson replied eloquently and well. Mr. DaCosta, of Barbados, also spoke to this sentiment, as did Mr. George K. McLeod. Mr. John Willet proposed "The Lassies," and Mr. J. T. Hartt was modestly pressed into a reply. Alderman Law gave "The Press," and Mr. Ellis spoke. "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" were sung, and the company dispersed. During the evening telegrams were exchanged with the North British Society of Halifax, the St. Andrew's Societies of Fredericton and Montreal, and the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston. There was also a telegram from Mr. James Straton from New York, which was heartily received. As a rule the speeches were good, and two or three of them were really eloquent, and did the gentlemen who made them great credit. The enthusiasm was kept up with unflagging spirit throughout, and the very best of feeling prevailed; but unquestionably the evening's enjoyment was largely added to by the fine singing of Mr. Murray, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Christie, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Miller and other gentlemen.

1889.

On July 24th the secretary, J. Archibald Milligan, passed to his rest. He was a son of James Milligan, who was President in 1875 and 1876. In the course of a resolution adopted by the Society at the meeting in August, the following paragraph occurs: "That this Society by the death of J. A. Milligan has been deprived of a most efficient secretary and of a member whose memory will long be cherished amongst his fellows for his kindly disposition, genial manners and pleasing accomplishments, and for the lively and active interest which he always manifested in the welfare of the Society." These words only too feebly expressed the regard felt by the members for Mr. Milligan.

The Society's celebration in November is memorable as having been the first of the Society's "Scottish Nights," a form of entertainment that has since become highly popular. The day fell on a Saturday, and was observed on the following Monday. A design for new badges for the members having been adopted at the August meeting, they were now worn for the first time, and are carefully and correctly described in the following newspaper account of the festivities :

The members of the St. Andrew's Society and their friends were present in very large numbers last evening at the "Scottish gathering" in the assembly room on Charlotte street, and passed a few hours in a very pleasant manner. Entertainments by St. Andrew's Society have always been singularly successful, and the "gathering" of last evening will be numbered among its best celebrations of St. Andrew's day. For the first time the members wore their new, handsome silver badges. In the centre of the badge is a representation of their patron Saint on the cross, within a semi-circle of thistles, above which is the motto in Latin: "No one can me touch with impunity," the truth of which "nobody can deny." On the bar is the date of the formation of the Society, 1798, while on the clasp are the words, "St. Andrew's Society, St. John, N. B.," with thistles and a crown. The ribbon is blue—the Society's color. Everything was Scotch—from the music by the piper down to the printed programme, the first page of which was in Prince Charlie's colors. The entertainment was opened by Mr. H. S. Cruikshank, the Society's piper, playing a selection, during which snuff was passed around the hall in the Society's mull. Then the audience listened to a brief address by the newly elected President, Mr. Robert Jardine, with whom on the platform were Mr. H. Lawrance Sturdee, President of the St. George's Society,

and Mr. Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society. Mr. Jardine, in a few well chosen words, expressed his pleasure and the pleasure of the Society at the large attendance. Then the City Cornet Band, stationed in the gallery, played some Scotch airs in a way that awakened patriotic memories, and the band was liberally applauded. The national air of Scotland, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," was then sung by Messrs. A. H. Lindsay, W. J. Robertson, Wm. Christie and A. M. Smith. Miss Young sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" in a manner that elicited such hearty applause that she was obliged to sing again, giving "Comin' through the Rye." Mr. Archibald Duncan sang that stirring air, the "MacGregor's Gathering," putting the necessary spirit into the song. Mr. J. J. Forrest followed with a reading, "Death and Dr. Hornebrook," instead of Burns' "Ode to a Mouse," which was on the programme. Mr. Christie rendered "Hail to the Chief," in fine style, and was forced to respond, when he gave "Scotland Yet." Rev. Mr. Bruce, Chaplain of the Society, had now arrived, and he made a pleasant little address, after which the City Cornet Band favored the audience with another selection, rendered with exquisite taste and expression. Mr. A. H. Lindsay then sang "O Sing to me the auld Scotch Sings," and was obliged to respond to a double encore, giving "Bonnie Dundee" and the "March of the Cameron Men." Miss Hea was the soloist, and she rendered "Angus McDonald" in good style, for which she received a hearty encore and responded with "The Land o' the Leal." Last, but not least came Burns' bacchanalian song, "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut," sung in character by Messrs. Robertson, Lindsay and Christie. This number was much appreciated and heartily encored, and on singing the last verse, a couple of braw Scots near the door could not help joining in. This finishing the musical portion of the programme, refreshments were passed around, after which the floor was cleared and a Highland schottische, a waltz, a Scotch reel, a galop, and the lancers were danced, when "Auld Lang Syne," sung by all, with band accompaniment, closed a most enjoyable entertainment.

Though it had been the custom from early days in the Society for the President to send greetings on St. Andrew's day to brother Scots in other cities and to receive their responses, this is the first time for many years that the messages received have been preserved and they are presented :

From St. Andrew's Society, Montreal.

When Fundy's tide forgets to flow shall Scotsmen then forget to know
wha's bairns they are.

D. A. SMITH,
President.

From St. Andrew's Society, Quebec.

For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne.

P. JOHNSTON,
President.

From the North British Society, Halifax.

Health in coffee, but nae whiskey the nicht.

WM. NISBET,
President.

From St. Andrew's Society, Fredericton.

A' quiet the nicht sae near the Saubbath ; y'll hear frae us Monday nicht.

JOHN JAMES FRASER,
President.

All that is known of the history of the mull above referred to has been stated under the year 1869. The other properties of the Society now consist of :

The seal, of the ordinary press description.

A framed scroll, setting forth the names of the office-bearers of the Society in 1861. This scroll is beautifully executed in pen and ink by John S. Sharp.

The punch bowl ; probably presented by William Thomson, but of the presentation of which there is no record. This is a china bowl, ornamented inside by a gold plaid and spray of thistles.

The toddy kettle, presented by William Thomson ; a silver kettle, having the shape of a curling stone.

The bagpipes, presented in 1871 by J. Gordon Forbes, now the Hon. Judge Forbes.

A second set of bagpipes purchased by the Society.

Two batons for the marshals, one of which was presented by Thomas Finlay in 1879.

An illuminated and bound address presented by St. George's Society, and an illuminated address presented by the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, on the occasion of the Society's centennial celebration.

A Scottish standard, presented by William Vassie at the centennial celebration.

Two flags.

The die for badges, obtained about 1850.

The roll book ; a book in which the members subscribe their names upon joining the Society. This roll book contains some old signatures, but it has been partly defaced, and its use appears to have been discontinued for some years.

A minute book, containing the minutes from 1st February, 1849, to 4th December, 1878.

The present minute book beginning with 7th November, 1878.

The book of dues, commencing with 5th November, 1863.

The piper's uniform.

It is interesting to connote this list of properties with that presented by the Treasurer in 1858.

The original seal of the Society was of silver, "with a thistle and crown over it, engraved upon it, and the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*." This seal has disappeared, but at least two impressions of it are still extant. These are upon wax, within small tin boxes, and are attached by ribbon running through the wax and through slits in the sides of the boxes to parchment certificates of honorary membership issued in 1853 to Thomas and Hugh Davidson respectively.

Referring again to the new badges. From the inception of the Society it has been the rule that every member appearing at the meeting on St. Andrew's day shall have a St. Andrew's cross on his breast. The first badges in regular use were of silk with St. Andrew's cross worked in. About 1850 a die was obtained, and, from this large silver badges were struck, now familiarly known as "coffin plates." About the year 1860 some individual members obtained small silver badges in the shape of St. Andrew's cross, but these were never adopted by the Society.

1890.

Robert Jardine, who occupied the presidential chair during the year 1890, was the youngest son of Alexander Jardine (the President in 1856 and 1857). Robert was born in St. John in the year 1854, and was educated at Sheffield, N. B. and Ayr Academy, Scotland. In 1873 he obtained a position in the civil engineer's department of the North British Railway, Glasgow, and on returning to St. John entered the engineer's office of the Sewerage and Water Supply, but on the death of his father went into the wholesale department of the firm of Jardine & Co., where he remained ten years, then leaving this firm to engage in business as a broker and manufacturers' agent. In 1881 he married Florence A., daughter of E. J. Smith, of Shediac. Though heartily tendered the nomination for the office of President of the Society for a second term, Mr. Jardine declined the honor, believing it to be in the best interests of the Society that the office should not be held by any member for more than one year.

In 1890 and 1891 the festival of St. Andrew was celebrated



ROBERT JARDINE.

by the holding of dinners at the Hotel Dufferin. The following appears as an account of that held in 1890 :

The St. Andrew's Society at their dinner this year at the Dufferin gathered around their festive board a representative assembly. The bench, parliament, the church, the bar and other professions, and the merchant and mechanical interests were well represented. The city of St. John was present in the persons of the mayor and several of the aldermen. After the interchange of friendly greetings in the parlor, and the installation of the officers for the year, the company, headed by Piper Cruikshank, marched into the dining room. The President took the head of the table, with the President of the St. George's Society, Mr. H. L. Sturdee, on his right, and the President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, Mr. Frank J. Sweeney, on his left. Ald. Law acted as a croupier, with Sheriff Harding on his right and Rev. Mr. Bruce, Chaplain of the Society, on his left. The dinner was laid *a la Russe*. The tables were prettily decorated with fruits, flowers and colored lights. There was a capital bill of fare, and the dinner was promptly served. Indeed all of the arrangements reflected much credit upon the management of the Dufferin. The bringing in of the haggis was one of the events of the evening. Marshal Tennant led the way, then came the piper, and after that the great pudding borne aloft by stalwart arms and carried round the table. When it again reached the head of the room Mr. George Robertson delivered the classic apostrophe to it, the President holding the dish. This ceremony over the members ate the haggis without suspicion, and they solemnly assured each other that it was good. The usual loyal, patriotic and sentimental toasts were proposed by the President and Vice-President. The speech of the evening was that of Rev. George Bruce, who spoke to "The day and all who honor it." Mr. Bruce's speech was on a high level, and appealed to the nobler and best sentiments of men in reference to their actions and motives and thoughts. In the course of the evening speeches were made by Mr. C. N. Skinner, Sheriff Harding, Judge Tuck, the Mayor, Messrs. H. L. Sturdee, Frank J. Sweeney, George Robertson, Rev. L. G. Macneill, James Hannay, J. E. B. McCready, J. V. Ellis, Ald. Forrest, E. S. Carter, R. C. Skinner, E. H. McAlpine. And, of course, some of the very best speeches were of the unreportable kind, which owe their happy expression to the inspiration of the moment. Among the singers were Messrs. R. H. B. Tennant, George Robertson and W. J. Wallace. Telegrams were exchanged between the Society here and sister cities elsewhere during the evening, and were read by Mr. Miller amid much applause. In his speech on proposing the toast of the day the President gave a very interesting sketch of the doings of the Society in the past year. Charity had been liberally dispensed, and yet there was a handsome surplus. The efficient condition of the Society was largely due to the care of Mr. John White, the treasurer, and to the efficiency of Mr.

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J. Roy Campbell, the secretary. It was a few minutes before two o'clock when the gathering broke up, and at that hour very few of the company had departed, so pleasant was the gathering. The younger spirits formed around the President, and with Scottish songs which resounded heartily through the chill air of night—for the mercury was much below zero—the President was escorted to his home. In every way the entertainment was a great success.

Robert Milligan was President during the years 1891 and 1892. He was a brother of James Milligan, who was President in 1875 and 1876. The following sketch was prepared by the late Reverend George S. Milligan :

Robert Milligan, son of Robert and E. W. S. Milligan, was born at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 10th, 1834, and died at St. John, N. B., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His first wife was Anna Kirkpatrick, Sheffield, Sunbury county, N. B., whose acquaintance he had formed while attending the Grammar School there, and to whom he was married in 1857 at her father's house, from which he took her to reside in St. John, where he worked at his business, and ultimately became a partner in the firm of James and Robert Milligan. This marriage seemed most auspicious, but its promise was soon marred, for his beloved Anna died November 28th, 1858, twenty-one years of age, leaving a son, Robert Kirkpatrick, who subsequently died March 11th, 1881, aged twenty-two years. Robert Milligan was married a second time, in 1861, to Jennie Welsh, by whom three children were born, who died in childhood, and seven others, viz. : Lillie, Agnes, Samuel, Jessie, Annie, Ethel and George, who, with their bereaved mother, now deeply mourn the demise of him, on January 12th, 1900, who had proved a devoted husband and faithful father in his own home circle, while dutiful to the claims of society and mindful of the requirements of his church, of whose session he was long a highly respected member. Very sad were the circumstances and mysterious the Providence overshadowing the closing years of his life, but he knew Whom he had believed, and doubtless his family and friends will rejoice in hope, knowing that "All things work together for good to them that love God."

Mr. Milligan possessed an interesting personality. He was earnest and even intensely enthusiastic in his opinions, and at the social meetings of the Society he almost invariably showed evidence of the deep interest which he took in the proceedings and was ready at all times to exhibit his enthusiasm, his varied and accurate knowledge of Scottish song and tradition, and to lend the aid of his voice and nimble feet in his endeavor to render the Society's gatherings wholly successful. Gentleness



ROBERT MILLIGAN.

and warmth of heart pervaded his nature, and few excelled him in genial effort to alleviate distress. One, at least, of those who survive him has ample reason ever to regret the removal from earth of a kindly soul, who gracefully and effectively sought to ease the discomfort of a sick-room and to cheer a life removed from the bright outer world. During his tenure of the presidency, and owing largely to his personal efforts, the membership was considerably increased, and he further showed his interest in its future prosperity by bequeathing to the Society the sum of \$300, to be applied towards the purchase or erection of a building for a home or head-quarters for the Society or towards the purchase of a site.

1891.

At the February meeting a letter from Lady Tilley was read, asking each member to contribute to the proposed Nurses' Home at the General Public Hospital, and to this request the members readily responded.

During this year fifteen new members were added to the roll, and two died, namely: William Thomson, the President from 1870 to 1872, and John Miller. Mr. Miller was in the employ of the Bank of British North America, and during the few years he resided in St. John was an enthusiastic member of the Society.

In November success again attended the annual celebration. On the previous Sunday the members attended service in St. Andrew's Church, when an able and instructive sermon was preached by the Chaplain elect, the Rev. L. G. Macneill, on the subject of "Burns and Christianity," the text being: "And what shall I more say? For the time would fail me to tell of Gideon and of Barak and of Sampson and of Jephthah." Hebrews ii, 32. A dinner was held at the Dufferin Hotel, at which Robert Milligan occupied the chair, with the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, on his right, and the President of St. George's Society, Arthur Everitt, on his left. The toast of "The day and a' wha honor it" was responded to by James Hannay. We have the following account of his address. Mr. Hannay dealt with the prosperity of Scotland, which had grown to have a population of upwards of 4,000,000,

and from being the most distracted country in the world, was now one of the most united and prosperous. He spoke of the career of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of the Society, and concluded as follows :

While the present condition of Scotland and of the Scottish people ought to be a matter of pride, it ought also to be a ground of hope to other nationalities that are distracted by divisions among themselves. If the feuds of Scotland can be healed, why not the feuds of other people who have much less to separate them than the different elements the Scottish nation had? If peace can be brought about in a kingdom so turbulent as Scotland once was, why not in other countries which now suffer from the same causes? I often think that Henry the Fourth must have derived his idea of the sorrows of kings when, he said, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," from the study of Scottish history. It was a rare thing for one of our ancient monarchs to die in his bed; he was usually either assassinated, killed on the field of battle, or driven out into exile. I believe it is stated that the authentic History of Scotland begins with Malcolm Canmore. Malcolm had not the good fortune to die in his bed, for he was killed while beseiging Alnwick Castle. Of his successors three were murdered, two were killed in battle, one perished on the scaffold, three were deposed, and two or three others met violent death in various ways. As for the kings before Malcolm Canmore, their chances of dying a peaceable death were still less. These evil days are gone, however, and the feuds which distracted the country in which our fathers lived are either wholly forgotten or are merely subjects of antiquarian interest. No doubt much of the lawlessness of Scotland was to be attributed to the attitude of the noblemen towards the people—which was not that of friends or protectors. In that respect the English nobles set much better examples than the great Scottish families, who seldom were in harmony either with the people or with the monarch. The foundation of the prosperity of Scotland does not rest on the shoulders of the nobility, but on the peasantry, who for character, intelligence and thriftiness, have never been surpassed in any age or country. By their industry and skill they have built up the prosperity of their country and made it the workshop of the British Islands. They have learned the lesson that to win success in industrial pursuits, peace at home is above all things necessary, for capital is sensitive and soon flies from a country whose people are disposed to violence. I have been in the habit of attending St. Andrew's dinners in this city with more or less regularity for the past twenty-five years and have always found them enjoyable and profitable. The most painful feature of such meetings is, that we miss so many faces that were familiar to us in the days of yore. Such considerations always recall the beautiful hymn—

" There is no union here of hearts,
But here must have an end."

Yet, we trust that our friends who have departed from us, if they take any interest in the concerns of life, have not forgotten the love of their country, or the day which we are celebrating at the present time. Patriotism ought to be as much a portion of the heart of a true man as religion, and the man that is destitute of either is incomplete. I trust that the day will never come when the Scotchmen of Canada will be other than firm supporters of British connection, and of the flag that waves upon us, and under whose protecting folds we live.

The Reverend Leander George Macneill, M. A., was Chaplain for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. Prince Edward Island is Mr. Macneill's native province. He was born at Cavendish in 1845, the son of Alexander M. Macneill, and grandson of William Macneill, for twenty years a member and for four years the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly. At the age of eleven he joined a class of eight or ten youths, who met regularly at the home of the Reverend Dr. I. Murray for the study of classics, and eventually the greater number of these boys gave their lives' work to the ministry. Receiving his preparations under these auspices, Mr. Macneill entered Prince of Wales College, P. E. I., in 1860, where, at the end of his second year, he won the Governor's prize. Leaving college, he attended the Truro Seminary during the term of 1862-63, and then spent two years in teaching, serving as principal of Prince of Wales Grammar School, Charlottetown, from 1863 to 1865. Mr. Macneill went to Edinburgh University in 1865, entering the second year of the curriculum. His studies were directed to Greek, the humanities, logic, metaphysics, natural philosophy, rhetoric and mathematics; he captured prizes in every class, the medal in senior mathematics, and the bursary of \$400 offered to the best second year student in all the colleges of Scotland, and graduated M. A. in 1868. He determined to study for the ministry, and entered the United Presbyterian Seminary under Principal Cairns. Shortly after the term began he was asked by his alma mater, Prince of Wales College, to accept the then vacant classical chair in succession to Dr. Inglis; entering upon his work under happy auspices, he might have anticipated both pleasure and profit, but he found teaching irksome and uncongenial; after two years he resigned his position and entered Princeton Semi-

nary. At Princeton, Mr. Macneill had the advantage of the oversight and friendly aid of Dr. Charles Hodge. When his course closed in 1872, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Jersey, and undertook his first charge at Maitland, Nova Scotia, at which place he was ordained in 1872. In 1878, in the interest of the Missionary Society, he went to Newfoundland, and while there received a unanimous call to St. Andrew's Church, in the city of St. Johns. In the pastorate of St. Andrew's, St. John, N. B., to which he was inducted on the 13th of October, 1886, Mr. Macneill has maintained the honorable record which he had won in other fields. He filled the office of Chaplain most acceptably, and both when preaching before the Society and when speaking at its festivals, has done so with marked ability and eloquence. Mr. Macneill has been married three times, his present wife being the daughter of James Kennedy, of this city, and has five sons now living.

1892.

At the quarterly meeting in May a committee was appointed to endeavor to secure new members, having especially in view the canvassing of young men. As a result of their labors twenty-nine candidates were admitted during the year; and in 1893 thirty-two were enrolled. The day was observed by holding a Scottish night in the Mechanics' Institute, since known-as York Theatre. It was attended by upwards of three hundred persons. There was a balance of receipts over expenditure amounting to \$25.49. The following excellent account of the entertainment is found in the daily press :

The assembly rooms of the Institute last night were gay with well arranged flags and tartan streamers, with pictures of the Queen and other great personages, and, above all, with a lively spirited company, gathered in honor of St. Andrew, and more important still, to have a good time—and they had it. The hosts of the evening were the members of the St. Andrew's Society. According to ancient custom the Society, founded in 1798, met first to install their officers. Mr. Robert Milligan, in a few gracious words, handed over the reigns of government and the insignia of office of president to Dr. Murray MacLaren. Mr. Milligan has served two years as president to the entire satisfaction of the Society. Then the other officers were installed, and the Society entered upon its

career for the next year. As the guests arrived they were received by the new president and by his associates, and by a reception committee of ladies, composed of Mrs. T. N. Robertson, wife of the vice-president, Mrs. Robert Milligan, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. P. R. Inches, Mrs. James Straton and Mrs. J. Pope Barnes. Mrs. MacLaren was absent through a family bereavement. Members of the Society wore their badges, and the officers in addition wore their insignia. Mrs. Alex. Manuel sent as a gift one hundred very neat badges made of the tartan of the clan to which the new president belongs, upon which was imposed a sprig of heather, and these were worn by the members and their more favored guests. Several of the ladies who were present wore dresses trimmed with tartan, and one gentleman ventured out in Highland costume. After the guests had assembled, the officers, led by the pipers of the Society, marched through the rooms, and took their station upon the dais. Dr. MacLaren then delivered his inaugural address. He welcomed the company as a whole; then he specially welcomed sister societies, in the person of Mr. J. de Wolfe Spurr, who wore the broad ribbon of office as president of St. George's Society, and Mr. T. N. Robertson, St. Andrew's vice-president, who wore the still broader tartan of the Clan Mackenzie, of the Order of Scottish Clans, of which he is the chief. Then the President, after expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of the president of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, went on to give some facts respecting his own Society. It has about one hundred and fifty members, and it does a great deal of good work in a quiet way, besides keeping alive Scottish traditions and sentiments and Scottish virtues. One member of fifty years' standing, a man of national reputation, had died during the year, Sir William Ritchie; but that venerable old man, whose name had been on their books for over seventy years, John Wishart, Esq., was still living. The President then mildly suggested that quite as long life, as well as the opportunity to practice Scottish virtues, might come to Scotchmen and sons of Scotchmen, who had not yet joined the Society, if they would enrol their names during his year of office. He was warmly applauded. Mr. Spurr, speaking for St. George's, and Mr. Robertson for the Clan, expressed their pleasure at being present, and wished St. Andrew's every success. This concluded what might be called the formal proceedings. The musical part of the programme consisted of songs by Mrs. R. T. Worden, who sang "O Sing to me the Auld Scots' Songs" in a beautiful manner; by Mr. W. J. Robertson, who gave a spirited rendering of "The March of the Cameron Men;" by Mr. A. H. Lindsay, who sang "Bonnie Dundee" very effectively, and by Mr. I. Allen Jack, who sang "Johnnie Cope." Needless to say, these songs had the effect of arousing the enthusiasm to a higher pitch, and the encores were most decidedly hearty. The Amateur Minstrel Quartette, Messrs. Lindsay, Starr, Morkill and Burnham, sang "Scots Wha Hae" in a harmonious and inspiring manner. A song, which was not on the programme, was the well-known air, "The Barrin' o' the Door," which was sung by the

ex-president, Mr. Robert Milligan, the members joining in the chorus with great gusto. The orchestra selections included the overture to Rob Roy, which was rendered with fine effect. Their other selections were all Scottish airs. There was also a Scottish reading by Rev. Mr. Rainnie, who most effectively interpreted the humorous phase of the Scottish life and character. Then there was an address by Judge Stevens, in which he lauded Scottish scenery, Scottish poetry and Scottish character, his address being full of quotations from the Scottish poets, interspersed with anecdotes illustrative of Scottish humor or Scottish virtue. He was constantly applauded. The sword dance by Mr. Macintyre, and the highland fling by Mr. Gerrard, were breathlessly watched by the company, and these gentlemen were called out a second time. Then, in formal procession, headed by Piper Cruikshank, and guarded by halberd bearers, the great mull was borne around, and after the President had partaken of a pinch of snuff, everybody did the same, this mock heroic ceremony being well carried out. Supper soon followed, and after this there was a programme of dances, the favorite being the reel, and the merits of the principal dancers were gravely discussed by the judges of the supreme court, barristers, doctors, and other learned persons present. It was quite late before the dancers were through, and before the company dispersed. The Society and its efficient committee of management are to be congratulated. Not only did everything go well, but there was a liveliness, a joyousness, a spirit of cordiality, an exaltation of spirits which were felt throughout the entire company that thronged the rooms. During the evening fraternal telegrams were received from the St. Andrew's celebrants in Halifax, Montreal, Fredericton, and other places.

Murray MacLaren, born at Richibucto, Kent County, New Brunswick, on 30th April, 1861, is the son of Lawrence MacLaren, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, who lived from 1817 to 1892, and who was born at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and who became a member of the Society in 1867. Lawrence MacLaren was the son of John MacLaren, architect, of Perth, who came to Prince Edward Island in 1804, and he was the son of Lawrence MacLaren. Murray MacLaren's mother, Jane Murray, is the daughter of the late John Jardine, of Liverpool, England, who was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, and who married Elizabeth Wright, of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. Dr. Murray MacLaren began his education at the St. John Grammar School. He is a B. A., of the University of New Brunswick, M. D., C. M., Edinburgh, and M. R. C. S., England, a member of the senate of the University of New Brunswick, major A. M. S., Canada, and officer commanding



MURRAY MACLAREN.

No. 8 Bearer Company. In 1888 he married Olivia Mary, eldest daughter of the late John W. Nicholson, of St. John. Dr. MacLaren was President of the Society for the years 1893 and 1894. During his occupancy of the chair a highland costume for the piper was imported from Inverness at a cost of \$98.14. The sum of \$103 had been collected in subscriptions for this object. It was also during this period that the Society first marched to the kirk to the music of the pipes. The first service so attended was held in St. Andrew's Church on the Sunday previous to the festival in 1893, when about sixty members of the Society attended and an excellent sermon was preached by Chaplain Macneill.

1893.

The day was celebrated by a dinner held at the Victoria Hotel, and was considered one of the best and most enthusiastic ever held by the Society. The following glowing account appeared in the *St. John Globe* of the 1st December :

The Scotch are in general a careful and prudent race. But they can be enthusiastic as well as thrifty. Whether it comes to building a great railway or building a lofty rhyme, managing a bank or managing a feast, winning a battle or singing a song about it, handling a troublesome political party like those of this country, or handling that most desperate of musical instruments, the bagpipes, inventing an engine or inventing a haggis, the Scotch rise to the occasion. They rose to the occasion last night, tarrying long over the table and making merry until an hour when a weaker race would have sought their couch in weariness of mind and body. If ever mine host McCormick, of the Victoria Hotel, got into despair it must have been last evening, for covers were laid in his dining room for ninety diners, St. Andrew's men and their guests, but the number was exceeded. Yet when all, preceded by Pipers Cruikshank, and led by the Society's marshal, filed into the dining room they got comfortably seated. The table was flower decorated, garlanded with smilax, and brilliantly lighted. A smile of satisfaction beamed on President Murray MacLaren's countenance as he looked out upon his guests and upon the well-spread board that greeted them. The Victoria had done its best. The bill of fare was polyglot. Its humor was Scotch ; its substantialities were English ; it was flavored with French and spiced with Italian. Everything was good, well cooked and faithfully served. Rev. Dr. Macrae said grace. When the company was seated it was seen that His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor and the President of the Board of Trade, sat on the President's right, and Mr. J. H. Pullen, President of

St. George's Society, and Judge Derby, United States Consul, on his left; that the Vice-President's seat was occupied by Mr. T. N. Robertson, and that he had on one side of him the President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, Mr. John Keefe, and the High Sheriff Sturdee, and on the other side Mayor Peters. For three hours the company leisurely discussed the bill of fare, including, of course, the haggis, which was brought in with all the honor of the national music, guests standing while Mr. George Robertson, in the well-known poem, apostrophized the great chieftain of the pudding race. Midnight was reached before Dr. MacLaren proposed the health of the Queen, which was followed by that of the Governor General, both being appropriately honored with music and cheers, and, inasmuch as the Governor General is a Scotchman, his name was received with hearty applause. Then Vice-Chairman Robertson happily proposed the health of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, dwelling with particular emphasis on the point that St. John, being a commercial city, it gave St. John men great delight to have a merchant, a member of an old and honorable business house, like Mr. Boyd in the chair of state. The toast was received with great enthusiasm, as was the humorous, lively and entertaining address in which his honor replied. It may be said here that Mr. Boyd was in the best of health and spirits and vigor, and that he sat out the dinner with as much vim as if he were a youthful Scot. After this came the President's speech in proposing "The Day and a' wha Honor It," in which Dr. MacLaren lightly but effectively touched upon the sentimental, as well as the broader national spirit which animated Scotchmen the world over in keeping St. Andrew's day. His honor, the Recorder of the city, responded. Mr. Jack's speech was a rapid and effective survey of the ballad literature of Scotland in its love of liberty, its treatment of love, of the family, of honesty and singleness of life, and its broader philosophy. He quoted ballad after ballad to illustrate its idea, displaying in this respect a wide acquaintance with Scottish song, all tending to show why Scotchmen were what they are, and the influences which have tended to make them a peculiar people. "Kindred Societies" brought out pleasant speeches from Mr. Pullen, on behalf of St. George; Mr. Keefe, on behalf of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and Mr. Cameron, on behalf of Clan Mackenzie. Mr. Keefe's speech was very happy. It was not only in keeping with the spirit of the evening and refined in its sentiment, but it gracefully maintained the excellence of the Irish character, while paying courteous deference to the virtues and hospitality of the Scotch. He was warmly congratulated upon it. In an impassioned and effective speech Mr. George Robertson gave "The Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots," to which Rev. Dr. Macrae replied in an address abounding in philosophical reflection and historical observation, and gemmed with pleasant bits of humor. To the "Land we Live In," Rev. Mr. Bruce eloquently and effectively replied. "Our Guests" was appropriately proposed by the United States Consul, Mr.

Derby, who spoke very happily, and made a strong plea for the maintenance of the kindest and happiest relations between Canada and the United States. To this toast, also, ex-Ald. James Reynolds and Judge Stevens, of St. Stephen, spoke very pleasantly. This exhausted the list of regular toasts, but speeches, either in proposing or responding to volunteer toasts, were made by Messrs. Robert Cruikshank, J. D. Hazen, M. P., Dr. James Christie, the mayor of St. John, and the high sheriff. Vocal contributions to the entertainment of the evening were made by Messrs. A. H. Lindsay, Archie Duncan, Thomas White, Joseph Murdoch, C. K. Cameron, Arthur Duff, Alex. Watson and R. H. B. Tennant, and this, as well as other parts of the programme, were very effectively carried out. Indeed, the speeches and the music were of the best, and the fact that long after four o'clock this morning, a sitting of seven hours, the ranks of the company were almost undiminished is the best proof that the 1893 dinner of the St. Andrew's Society was one of the most memorable in its history. In the course of the evening the secretary, Mr. J. Roy Campbell, read a number of letters and telegrams of a congratulatory and patriotic kind. The President in his address mentioned the fact that only two members had died during the year—Mr. John Wishart, after seventy years of membership, and Mr. J. C. Allison, one of the younger members—and he made kind reference to their virtues and zeal. About five o'clock this morning "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and then the President was escorted to his home by the members, the martial music of the bagpipes awakening from their morning dreams many of the sleepers who live on the line of march; they danced the sword dance and the highland fling amid cheers and merry laughter in front of the President's house. The President and his associate officers are to be congratulated on the success which they achieved last night.

It may be added that two policemen, who were standing on the opposite corner, came across, witnessed the performance, and testified as to the excellence of the dancing. The memory of this dinner was saddened by the fact that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor died on the evening of the following day.

1894.

At the quarterly meeting in May the death of the First Vice-President, Thomas Nisbet Robertson, was reported. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the Society with his widow and family, and the respect entertained for him by the members, was adopted. His counsel was invariably good, his presence always cheering. Dr. James Christie was elected First Vice-President in the room of Mr. Robertson.

On the 28th of May, Gilbert Murdoch, a member since 1852, passed away. He was born at Elderslie, Paisley, on the 12th of August, 1820, the son of John Murdoch, whose cottage was shaded by the branches of the old oak tree known as "the Wallace Tree." Mr. Murdoch gave much attention to the art of gas manufacture; among his more important services were the superintending of the introduction of gas through the city of Halifax and the water system into the city of St. John. He was so largely interested in the fortunes of other members of the Society that he turned his attention rather to their promotion than to his own. His claims were, however, so unexceptionably great that there can be no question that had not death intervened he would very shortly have been its president. He was a man of literary, artistic and utilitarian tastes and accomplishments, and active as he was in promoting the success of the affairs of the Society, he was a most useful and intelligent worker in other organizations, such, for instance, as the Mechanics' Institute and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was essentially one of the old school in many respects, although distinctively progressive in all that pertained to active life. He was given to true hospitality, and any visitor who sought his pleasant home on any evening of the year would always find, in addition to conversation worthy of the name, and always pleasant and humorous, a wholesome and inviting supper, at which a brightly burnished brass kettle, filled with steaming water, and good Scottish spirits, *more Scotorum*, were always present. I remember that he had a dog who disapproved of this latter, and who, when a tumbler of punch was put under his nose, would retire in dudgeon and sulk for an hour or more. Mr. Murdoch was exceedingly humorous, but generally indulged in humor with such a solemn face that prosaic and uninitiated persons were often at a loss to understand him till the gleam in his eye betrayed his inward jocularly; he was generous to a fault, and I can recollect few or none among my fellow-citizens to whom one could more safely apply for a subscription and from whom a more ready and pleasant response might be expected. Mr. Murdoch was twice married, his second wife being the niece of the wife of Robert



JAMES CHRISTIE.

Keltie, of whom mention has been made. They had no children, but Mrs. Murdoch survives him, and continues to dispense those charitable and kindly services for which she as well her husband were distinguished in his life-time.

At the annual meeting in November, Dr. James Christie was elected President for the ensuing year, and was re-elected in November, 1895. James Christie was born at Westfield, Kings County, New Brunswick, on the 7th of May, 1831. He was educated at the St. John Grammar School under Dr. Paterson, and studied medicine at Philadelphia and London. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland, his father having been born in Aberdeen and his mother at Auchinblae, in the Parish of Fordham, in Kincardineshire. Dr. Christie was married on the 26th of April, 1876, to Miss Josephine E. Stevenson. Mrs. Christie died on the 28th of April, 1890. The doctor has been a very active member of the order of Odd Fellows, and among other offices in that association has held that of grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He has been President of the Provincial Medical Council, and is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, and for about twenty years one of the surgeons of the General Public Hospital. Dr. Christie took a warm interest in the management of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was president for two years and a director for ten years and upwards. An open house and genial hospitality have always characterized the subject of this notice, and nothing affords him greater pleasure than to carry off a whole committee of any organization of which he is a member to partake with him of meat and drink, and to ha'e a crack.

The chaplaincy for the years 1895 and 1896 was held by the Reverend William Wright Stuart Rainnie. Mr. Rainnie was born in Aberdeen, on the 6th of February, 1865, of an old Jacobite family. He was educated at Dr. Bell's School, Aberdeen, and Rockvilla School, Glasgow, and took his arts course in Glasgow University. Mr. Rainnie served with the staff of the Highland Light Infantry and Gordon Highlanders,

but holding, as he did, Jacobite and Democratic principles too pronounced for these associations, he resigned after a service of seven years. He came to Canada in 1889, and after having been employed as catechist at Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or in Cape Breton, and having graduated in theology at the Halifax Presbyterian College, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Halifax and ordained by the Presbytery of St. John at Hampton, in September, 1892. In April, 1893, he was called to Calvin Church, St. John, where he ministered faithfully and acceptably to his people. Mr. Rainnie is a past chief of Clan Mackenzie, the St. John branch of the order of Scottish Clans. On the evening of Sunday preceding St. Andrew's day, in 1894, and on the evening of Sunday, 1st of December, 1895, the members marched to service in Calvin Church, attended by the pipers. On both occasions Chaplain Rainnie preached. The sermon at the latter service was, by vote of the Society, placed upon the minutes.

On the evening of St. Andrew's day, 1894, the officers elect for the ensuing year were duly installed. A very successful Scottish night was then held, the following being the programme :

THE PIPES.

"We'll up and gie them a blaw, a blaw."

Address The President

Look to the banners that wave o'er the ocean,
The Rose of old England, the brave and the free,
The Shamrock that raises green Erin's devotion,
The Thistle of Scotland—Hurrah for the Three.

ORCHESTRA.

Introductory Remarks on Scottish Song..... Rev. Dr. Macrae

"O Sing to Me the Auld Scots' Songs"..... Mr. A. H. Lindsay

"I'll bless the Scottish tongue that sings
The auld Scots' songs to me."

"Caller Herrin"..... Miss Clara Watson

"Scots Wha Hae"..... Mr. George C. Coster

Address..... Rev. J. Roy Campbell

"Ghillie Callum"..... Messrs. Gordon and Macintyre

Duet, "O wert thou in the cauld blast?"..... { Mrs. C. Y. Gregory
Mrs. H. C. Creighton

"My Ain Fireside"..... Mrs. Worden

Highland Fling..... Mr. J. J. Gordon

ORCHESTRA.

"The sweetest hours that e'er I spent,
Were spent among the lassies, O."

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Valse. | 5. Valse. |
| 2. Highland Schottische. | 6. Highland Schottische. |
| 3. Military. | 7. Lancers. |
| 4. Reel. | 8. Reel. |

"Get up your pipes and blaw wi' birr,
We'll dance the Hieland Fling."

THE PIPES.

1895.

At the August meeting new regalia for the officers was adopted by the Society. The form is a shoulder sash of royal blue velvet, edged with white silk, and embroidered with a thistle and having a silver St. Andrew's cross where the ends of the sash are joined. At this meeting Charles McGregor, a member of the Society and a druggist, kindly offered to fill, free of charge for a year, the prescriptions of any medical men connected with the Society given to needy Scotch folk.

At the ensuing annual meeting Alexander Watson was elected secretary, an office he held for three years, after which he was twice elected to the office of Second Vice-President, and would doubtless have proceeded to further positions had he allowed himself to be nominated. Mr. Watson was born in St. John on the 17th of October, 1858, and has been twice married; first, on the 15th of November, 1882, to Anne Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, and who died on the 18th of October, 1885, and, secondly on the 20th of May, 1892, to Martha E. N. Harrison, youngest daughter of James Harrison. Mr. Watson has met with much success in art, a study he has pursued in his leisure time since boyhood. During the winter of 1895 he studied in New York at the Art Students' League under Douglas Valk and William M. Chase. He has succeeded best in "genre" pictures in oil, but has also done work in local harbor scenes and rural subjects in water-colors that have been much appreciated. Of his figure pictures the following may be mentioned: "Memories," shown at the Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Association, and in 1901 among

the Canadian work at the Pan-American Exhibition ; "Waiting for the Tea to Draw," exhibited at the R. C. A. in 1900 ; "Evening at Home," a lamp and fire-light study ; "A Little Syrian ;" "Portrait of Hon. Judge Forbes ;" "The Nun ;" "The Letter," a water-color, and "Waiting," a water-color. The original illustrations on the programme referred to in the account of the Society's entertainment in November, 1895, were from Mr. Watson's pen.

"The day" in 1895 was observed by the holding of another "Scottish night." The following description appeared in the *St. John Globe* of December 3rd :

THE SCOTCH CELEBRATION.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY AND FRIENDS SPEND A VERY PLEASANT EVENING.

St. Andrew's Society are ever courteous hosts, and last night they added fresh laurels to their many social distinctions. They had, as described in yesterday's *Globe*, decorated the assembly rooms of the Institute very prettily, and they served in the refreshment room a satisfying supper. They provided heather to be worn by all who desired it, and they set out their evening's work and pleasure in a very attractive programme with original illustrations and printed in colors. They treated their guests to the angelic music of the bagpipes, and gave them as well, Scottish songs and Scottish dances, and they also provided them with more modern music and dances so that the things of earth might not be wholly forgotten in the delights of paradise. A reception committee of a dozen ladies, headed by Mrs. P. R. Inches, Mrs. Robert Thomson, and Mrs. J. G. Forbes, welcomed the guests, who came in great numbers and thronged the rooms. At eight o'clock Pipers Homer Cruikshank and Alex. Cruikshank led in the officers and members, and they were installed by past President Robert Milligan, who made pleasant speeches to each of them, giving them words of advice and encouragement, and when he came to the charity committee, with a due admixture of Scripture and Scottish wisdom, Mr. Milligan commended to them the proper discharge of their duties. He invested them with their sashes of royal blue, and despite the apparent tendency of a sash to get over the wrong shoulder, or a thistle badge to appear upside down the ceremony passed off well, and as the officers faced the audience it could be seen that this old Society is well officered. Then it was the duty of President James Christie, M. D., to make an address of welcome, which he did in pleasant style, occasionally referring to work done by the Society, to its history and to the eminent citizens it had enrolled. He also spoke of the pleasure which it gave him to greet representatives

of sister societies in the person of Mr. James Barry, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and of Mr. C. K. Cameron, Chief of Clan Mackenzie, of the order of Scottish Clans, who appeared in their official badges. Both of these gentlemen made neat speeches, Mr. Barry growing quite eloquent as he referred to the poetry of Scotland and its influences upon mankind. He illustrated his point with effective selections from Campbell and Scott. The orator of the evening was the Mayor of St. John, and after Dr. Christie had introduced him with a eulogistic reference to his civic services, as well as to his connection with the Society, Mr. Robertson spoke for about twenty minutes in illustration of the Scottish nature and Scottish character, briefly glancing at the men whose names stand out in Scottish history for their courage, their honesty, their love of religion, their zeal for education, their devotion to country, and he referred to the homely life of the Scottish people, who had gone out to conquer the world by all those great qualifications which enter into their manhood and their womanhood. In Canada there was the same class of people, and he closed by a strong appeal to blend together in this land those eminent characteristics of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Frenchmen, so that this free land might be filled with a great and noble people. Mr. Robertson's address was well conceived and elicited much applause. Mr. A. Watson, the secretary, read letters of regret for their absence from the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the Lieutenant Governor (kept at Fredericton to participate in the observances of the Society there, of which he is the oldest member); from Mr. Weldon, President of the St. George's Society, detained at home by illness, and from many other persons and societies, some as far distant as Vancouver, who regretted their absence, and sent kindly words of greeting. The musical part of the programme was in thorough keeping with the excellent arrangements, and the songs were very much enjoyed. * * * * The room was then cleared and dancing was indulged in by nearly all present. Excellent music was furnished by Harrison's orchestra, but the reels and Highland schottische were danced to the strains of the pibroch. The dancing was greatly enjoyed. An admirable supper was served, a committee of young men having charge of this department. The "Scottish Nicht" was one of the most enjoyable the Society has ever had.

1896.

Owing to the death in Fredericton, on the 7th of January, of First Vice-President W. J. Wallace, a special meeting was held on the 9th, when office-bearers of the Society were appointed a committee to attend the funeral in Fredericton, and the President and Chaplain were requested to prepare a letter of condolence with Mrs. Wallace and the family and to present

the same. Mr. Wallace was a warm-hearted Scot and an enthusiastic member of the Society. He was much missed when he removed to Fredericton. At the February meeting George Robertson, one of the Charity Committee, was elected First Vice-President in the room of Mr. Wallace, and Robert Milligan was appointed to the vacancy thus created in the Committee of Charity.

The centennial of the Society was now beginning to be thought of by the members, and in this connection, at this February meeting, the President was authorized to appoint a committee to gather information for the publishing of a history of the Society. At the May meeting he announced that he had appointed Doctor James Christie, Judge Forbes, George Robertson, Doctor J. H. Morrison, Robert Milligan, J. Roy Campbell and John P. Macintyre as such committee. This committee did not take up the work in a systematic manner, and the most they accomplished was the collection of some material that proved useful on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial and formed the nucleus of this present history.

It was resolved to observe the annual festival by attending service in Carleton Presbyterian Church, and by the holding of a dinner. Owing, however, to repairs then being effected in the Carleton Church, the service was held in St. Andrew's Church, the sermon being preached by the Chaplain elect, the Reverend James Burgess. A description of the dinner is found in the *St. John Sun* of the 1st of December, 1896, and from which the following extract is taken: "The annual dinner of St. Andrew's Society at the Dufferin last evening was a notable event, and, as all celebrations of this Society are, was in all respects a pronounced success. The assemblage was a thoroughly representative one; there was good fare; there were clever speeches and universal enjoyment." Speeches, either in the proposing of or responding to toasts, were made by President Robertson, Judge Forbes, the Rev. L. G. Macneill, Dr. Daniel, James Barry, Dr. W. S. Morrison, the Rev. W. W. Rainnie, J. Roy Campbell, Dr. J. H. Morrison, Robert Milligan, United States Consul Derby, Chief Justice Tuck, J. Douglas



GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Hazen and Colonel Tucker; songs by Alexander Lindsay, Thomas Murray, Frank White, Alexander Watson, Robert Milligan and Thomas White, and a Gaelic song by Simon McKay added largely to the enjoyment of the evening. The writer of this history prepared the following poem for the occasion, and it was read at the dinner by Robert Milligan :

BLUE-BELLS.

Far frae the land o' hills and purple heather,
 O' mony a loch and tarn and brattlin burn,
 Lured by blue lift and blithesome simmer weather,
 To nature's smiling haunts I eager turn.

Bright shines the sun on picture maist entrancing
 O' blossoming sprays and gowany fields and dells,
 And ever prized, my heart's delight enhancing,
 Near by the breckans swing the sweet blue-bells.

'Neath birks and boortrees green, where gaily wimples
 The lilting burnie doon the gladsome glade,
 Reflected on its face, 'mid smiles and dimples,
 The blue-bells laithfu' bow in sylvan shade.

Ah, sweet blue-bells ! methinks I hear you ringing,
 As low you bend before the sougling breeze :
 Or are wee exiled fairies saftly singing
 Dear auld hame sangs they learnt ayont the seas ?

He's nae true Scot can see, without emotion,
 These winsome blossoms 'neath a distant sky ;
 And keep his thochts frae fleein' owre the ocean
 To scenes still lo'ed as in the years gane by.

There's scarce a bloom, not e'en amang the roses,
 That weaves roun' Scottish hearts sic magic spells :
 Or gentler beauty tremblingly discloses,
 Than these dear flowers, the bonnie, sweet blue-bells.

1897.

George Robertson, who presided at the dinner just described, was President during the years 1897 and 1898. He was born at Kingston, Kent County, New Brunswick, on the 30th of January, 1844, his father having come to the Province from Aberdeen in early life. Mr. Robertson was educated at Moncton and at Sackville Academy. In 1861 he came to St. John

and commenced business in 1868 ; he was burned out in the fire of 1877, and resumed business a year or two afterwards. He married Agnes, daughter of the late William Turner, and of their seven children six survive, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Robertson was Mayor of St. John for four consecutive years from 1893 ; for three years was President of the St. John Board of Trade, and subsequently President of the Maritime Board of Trade ; he is a commissioner of the Boys' Industrial Home, treasurer of the Relief and Aid Society, and an elder in St. Andrew's Church. As a young man he was interested in militia affairs, and was at one time captain in the St. John Light Infantry. During his tenure of the office of mayor Mr. Robertson devoted his time exclusively to the interests of the city. Through his efforts the Corporation was induced to make large improvements at Sand Point on the western side of the harbor for the purpose of accommodating the winter trade of Canada at this port. Owing to the peculiar geological formation of the bank at Sand Point the difficulties of dredging and building wharves were very great ; that they were entirely surmounted was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Robertson, seconded by the Board of Aldermen, all of whom worked in harmony with him. "The impetus given by these improvements to the trade of St. John has been very great and the prospective development may be said to be without limit. In 1898 and again in 1903 Mr. Robertson was elected to the Provincial Legislature as a member for the City of St. John, and has successfully promoted legislation both in the local house and in the Parliament of the Dominion, providing subsidies for the construction of a dry dock at this port. Mr. Robertson is the fourth President of the Society who has also occupied the office of the Chief Magistracy of the city ; the three other Presidents who have been so honored were the Hon. William Black, Lauchlan Donaldson, and the Hon. John Robertson.

The Chaplain for the year 1897 was the Rev. James Burgess, an old countryman, born at Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, on the 7th of December, 1864. Mr. Burgess took a full university course, both in arts and theology, at Glasgow. His first

charge was at Andover, Victoria County, New Brunswick, where he went in 1891 ; there he remained until January, 1893, when he came to St. John, and since then has been in charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Carleton.

In the minutes of the May meeting is noticed the adoption of a change in the constitution, by which change it was provided that the Society should have two marshals instead of one, and also that there should be two auditors who should examine and report on the treasurer's accounts at the annual meeting.

At a special meeting held on the 11th of June, it was resolved to unite with Clan Mackenzie and other societies in a parade on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. This procession was duly organized, and was one of the most elaborate ever seen in St. John. The Society's pipers attended, as did also an additional piper from the Town of Moncton.

St. Andrew's festival in 1897 was observed by the Society attending service on the preceding Sunday in St. Stephen's Church accompanied by the pipers, and by the holding of a Scottish night on the evening of "The Day." The sermon at the service was preached by the Chaplain-elect, the Reverend D. J. Fraser, the subject being "The Scottish Struggle for Religious Freedom." The sermon was printed for distribution and a copy placed upon the minutes. The following notice of the celebration is taken from the *St. John Globe* of the 1st of December :

St. Andrew's Society is ever the most delightful of hosts, and its observances on Tuesday night of the festival of St. Andrew added another to its long list of social triumphs. There must have been nearly four hundred persons assembled under its banner at the Institute rooms ; the ladies the brightest and most charming to be found anywhere ; the men the flower of the city. These were not all Scottish lads and lassies, however, except for this interesting occasion ; but whether they were guests or hosts, they were assembled in the best of spirits, with the full determination to spend a delightful evening, and they did. The committees and managers of the entertainment are to be complimented on the excellence of their arrangements and the effectiveness with which they were carried out. At eight o'clock the installation of officers took place in the reception room, and then the newly chosen officials, in their robes of

office, headed by Pipers Homer and Alexander Cruikshank, marched in, and were escorted to seats on the platform. The President, Mayor Robertson, was accompanied by Mr. T. Barclay Robinson, President of the St. George's Society, and Mr. Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society. Mayor Robertson made a warm and genial address of welcome, speaking of the Scottish character and making feeling references to members who were no longer with them at their annual gatherings. Mr. Robinson pleasantly conveyed greetings of the St. George's Society, and Mr. Gleeson spoke in a happy vein, expressing the regard felt by the Irish race for their brethren in Scotland. After an orchestral selection of airs, Mrs. Worden sang that tender melody, "O' a' the Airts the Wind Can Blaw," and as an encore gave "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," a song more modern and not so distinctly Scottish. Mr. G. S. Mayes sang the stirring address of Robert Bruce, "Scots Wha Hae wi' Wallace Bled," in a manner which caused the Scotch blood to leap through the veins of those present. Rev. W. W. Rainnie's address on "The Day and a' wha honor it" was both eloquent and patriotic, and the reverend gentleman was frequently interrupted with bursts of spontaneous enthusiasm, called forth by his reference to the glory obtained by our Scottish regiments, and his description of the brilliant charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. At the conclusion of his speech the pipers marched around playing the gathering air of the regiment. "The Cock o' the North," a sentiment which was loudly applauded, Mr. Gordon then danced the highland fling to the strains of the pipes. Mr. A. H. Lindsay sang "Mary of Argyle," and in response to a decisive encore gave "Duncan Gray," a song more spirited and humorous. Courteous letters of regret were read from the Governor General and Lieutenant Governor at their inability to be present. Fraternal greetings from societies in Milwaukee, Halifax, Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto, Boston, Hamilton and Quebec were read by the Secretary. Miss Jessie Forbes sang "Afton Water," one of the sweetest of melodies, and for an encore gave "The Banks of Loch Lomon." Mr. Adam P. Macintyre then gracefully tripped the "Ghillie Callum," and the programme closed with Mr. Lindsay singing "Bonnie Dundee," after which the floor was cleared and dancing enjoyed for two hours. The programme included two reels, which twenty couples danced to the sound of the pibroch. An excellent supper was served in the dining hall. The evening passed off most enjoyably, and was a most successful affair in every way. When the festivities at length came to an end those present joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "Will Ye no' Come Back Again."

1898.

The Reverend Daniel James Fraser, who was Chaplain for the year 1898 and the next succeeding three years, was born in the Manse, Alberton, P. E. I., on the 15th of September,

1866. His father was the Reverend Allan Fraser, and his mother was Ann, daughter of the late Professor John Keir, D. D. His father's ancestors came from Inverness, and his mother's from Glasgow. Mr. Fraser took his arts course at McGill University, graduating in 1890 with first rank honors in philosophy, and studied theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, where in 1893 he graduated as gold medallist and Mackay scholar. While a Divinity student, he held a classical lectureship in his Alma Mater, and in 1897 he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Harvard University. In 1900 Mr. Fraser represented the Presbyterian College, Montreal, at the Centennial of the University of New Brunswick, and on that occasion received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Provincial University. He was ordained on August 31st, 1893, and for two years served as minister of St. Andrew's Church, Wolfville, N. S. On the 17th of January, 1897, he was inducted into the pastorate of his present charge, St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N. B.

The approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society created much enthusiasm among the members and general interest throughout the city. A committee, consisting of the officers for the year, having been appointed at the last annual meeting to prepare recommendations for the proper observance of the event, a special meeting was held on the 20th of January, 1898, to receive their report, and this report, with some changes in detail, was adopted at the February quarterly meeting and formed the programme for the Centennial. Stated shortly, this consisted of a service in St. Stephen's Church on the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th of March, a public meeting in the Mechanics' Institute at three o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th of March, a banquet at half-past eight in the evening of the same day, and a ball on the evening of the following St. Andrew's day. The Society is much indebted to the public press of the day for the very full, correct and generous notices of these several observances.

The following account of the service and abstract of the sermon is taken from *The Daily Sun* of the 7th of March :

The centenary celebration of St. Andrew's Society in this city was fittingly opened with a religious service in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon that will be long remembered by the members of the Society and all who were privileged to be present. The building was crowded. The church was suitably decorated for the occasion. The choir in rear of the chancel had for a canopy two Scottish standards, showing the red lion on a yellow field. Surmounting this was a huge Scotch thistle, the outline and coloring being excellent. Higher still, on either side, was a shield of blue, with the St. Andrew's cross in white in the centre, and the name of the Society and the dates 1798 and 1898 respectively, also in white. Across the canopy, and just beneath the thistle, a crescent in blue bore in white the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The side arches of the church were festooned with bunting in the Scottish colors, blue and white, while British flags were artistically draped along the gallery front, facing the chancel. The front of the chancel was decorated with potted palms, brooms and other plants. The church choir was augmented for the occasion, and the splendid music was a feature of the service. The members of the Society met at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 3.30, and, headed by the Pipers Cruikshank, marched to the church. Very many people were out to see the procession, which was a large one, and thoroughly representative of the sturdy citizenship of St. John. The mayor, several clergymen, leading professional and business men were included, and the turn-out was highly creditable to St. Andrew's Society. Drawn up in the lobby of the church before the Society arrived was a detachment of the Boys' Scots Brigade of St. Stephen's Church, in kilts, and wearing the Fraser tartan, in honor of Rev. Mr. Fraser, the pastor of the church. Two members of the brigade were on duty in the church to reserve seats for the Society. Ushers, each wearing a spray of heather as a boutonniere, showed the people to seats in the church. When the procession arrived the tartaned lads, under their instructor, Mr. Buchanan, lined up to receive them, and the pipers played while they were filing into their seats. The Boys' Brigade then took seats in front, and the service began. A neat souvenir programme, from the *Globe* press, was found in the pews, giving the order of the service and the words of the hymns. The choir sang while the congregation was settling itself into place, and then the Rev. Mr. Fraser, pastor of St. Stephen's, delivered a brief invocation, followed by the Lord's Prayer. Dr. Barclay then took his place in the pulpit. The hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," was sung. The Old Testament lesson was from Job xxix, 1-16, and then followed the hymn "We Praise Thee, O God." The New Testament lesson was 1st Corinthians, xiii. Then followed prayer, and the hymn "O God of Bethel, by whose Hand."

The preacher of the day, Rev. Jas. Barclay, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, selected for his text 1st Samuel, xxiii, 16: "And Jonathan, Saul's son, arose, and went to David into the wood, and strengthened his hand in God." Dr. Barclay observed in opening that the histories

in the Bible are largely stories of individual men and women. The characters fascinate us. They are the heroes of our childhood, the companions and guides of manhood, and the consolation of old age. But we do not, perhaps, fully realize that these lives are pictures, that they reveal to us what are the common experiences of every human soul. We are apt to feel that those persons are divided from us by a wide and impassable gulf, and we lose the lesson of their lives. But really the whole purpose of the record is to bring them near to us. It covers nothing up. It reveals them as they are. It does not picture them as saints. Their aim is to show us the tie of common brotherhood and give us the lesson of their experience. The story of David is especially one of these. His life was, perhaps, on a grander scale than ours, but his experiences were the same. His Psalms, in their lamentations, their doubts, their depression, their sighs of love and joyous outbursts are felt to be the most faithful record of a human soul's experience ever penned. His life is full of lessons, full of meaning and practical power. The lesson of the text was singularly appropriate. It shows that the bravest heart may be overcome by fear. The conqueror of Goliath was driven by abject fear into the loneliness of the wood. The picture is very human. Deep depression is no uncommon thing. The strongest souls do not escape it. And that is the hour when sympathy is needed. And here, also, we have the picture of a true man giving sympathy. We all love Jonathan. Why? Simply because of his brotherliness. He went, strengthening a brother's hand in God. There are many ways in which we all can do this. Is there not a brother to whom we can speak of God and God's ways, pointing out that however seeming dark the outlook His ways are ways of kindness? We can best manifest the spirit by the practical expression of a genuine, living sympathy. We can thus infuse new life into the heart. The voice and the hand-clasp of Jonathan cheered David in the lonely wood. To do this is one of the characteristics of true manhood. It is sadly easy to weaken a man's faith. It needs no convictions to sneer or laugh a man out of his faith. But the glory of a true man is to strengthen in the hour of weakness, to strengthen a brother's hand in God. Are we using that power, and how? It was no easy thing under all the circumstances for Jonathan to do as he did. It was a brave, heroic, brilliantly unselfish act. His words to David would not be orthodox commonplaces, but the burning words of a true heart. Who is the true friend? Not he who shakes your faith and tries to intensify the darkness of the soul and discourage you in your work, but who braces your heart anew with cheering sympathy, and whose glance and whose hand-clasp tells you that you have a friend. It is within the power of all of us to carry a message of hope to some one. In nothing can we be more Christ-like than in that. We can help a weak brother, do a kindness to the heart broken. This, he said, was one of the main objects of St. Andrew's Society, one of its main and most beautiful purposes. The text he had quoted was a fitting motto. That was not the

place to boast either of land or lineage. It was not well to boast at all, but to manifest in their lives the qualities that had won for the Scottish nation a respected and an honored name. To boast of the courage, independence, and piety of their forefathers and practice the opposite was not the thing. They should ask what qualities and principles produced such characters and carry these out in their own lives. There were heroes and heroines of their race, on the heights of fame and in the hollows of obscurity. Their descendants were the holders of a rich inheritance. Independence, courage, righteousness, perseverance, faith in God and a reasonable faith in themselves—these were traits of the fathers. Let us copy their virtues, and embody in our lives what made them great. There are voices of the living and voices of the dead that speak to us. Let us mingle earnestness with our rejoicing in this centenary. Religion was the mightiest factor in the production of that national character of the Scottish race. It will help us to be honest and pure, and to preserve the dignity of the soul. It was fitting that the Society should begin its rejoicing in the house of God, recognizing His hand. The object of the Society, as the speaker had written for the Montreal Society to the Queen at the time of the jubilee, was to be kind to all Scotchmen; to keep them from poverty, temptation and crime; to keep them from idleness; to treat every one as a brother; to help him maintain his self-respect, and secure honest work; to surround every Scotchman who came to the country with helpful influences—to strengthen his hand in God. To relieve distress was always their motto. There were other claims upon them. The image of God stamped on every nationality gives every man a claim, and every creature God has made has a claim upon us, but that will be helped, not hindered, by special attention to the special objects of this Society. The preacher prayed that He who gave Himself for us might teach every one to imitate His beneficence, and to so live that they might die in the hope that there might be engraved on their tombstone "He (or she) strengthened many a brother's and many a sister's hand in God."

Dr. Barclay's practical and appropriate discourse was heard with the deepest interest. His powerful voice, with its Scottish accent, is one that impresses the hearer, apart altogether from the sound and practical nature of his remarks.

The anthem, "I will Sing of Thy Power, O God," was sung very effectively by the choir. After prayer by Dr. Barclay, the national anthem was sung, and Rev. Mr. Fraser pronounced the benediction. The congregation then dispersed, and the members of St. Andrew's Society re-formed and marched back to their rooms.

Among those present at the service was a venerable lady, in her eighty-eighth year, who sat in the rear of the church, and who, in reply to the question of another lady as they were going out, said, with a happy smile, and with a strong Scottish accent: "Yes, thank God, I could hear it all."

On the 7th of March the following friendly editorial appeared in the *St. John Globe* :

The celebration of the centenary of St. Andrew's Society is an event in which interest is not confined to the members of that Society. It, indeed, furnishes an occasion when the whole community can join in congratulations to the Scotchmen and their descendants who, for one hundred years, have kept their organization in active existence. Not only has the Society kept alive the national spirit, but on its practical side it has done an incalculable amount of good. The qualities that distinguish the Scotchman, and have put him in the front rank in every walk of life wherever he settles, have been marked in the representatives of the race in St. John. The roll call of St. Andrew's Society bears the names of many men who, in the last century, have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city and province, and who, in administering the public business, gave the country good service and reflected credit on themselves. The wish will be unanimous that the future of St. Andrew's Society will be as successful and as fruitful of good results as the past. The centenary celebration had a worthy opening on Sunday, and there will be a fitting termination in a public meeting and banquet to-morrow.

On the 8th of March, the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Society, the public meeting and banquet were held. The *Globe* of that date presented the following report of the meeting :

One hundred years ago to-day the St. Andrew's Society was organized and started on its honorable career. This afternoon the members of the Society continued the centenary celebration in honor of the anniversary so auspiciously begun with the religious services at St. Stephen's Church on Sunday afternoon. At three o'clock a grand public meeting was held at the Institute, which was filled to the doors with the members, their relatives and friends, both ladies and gentlemen. The gathering was a representative one, and on the platform were : His Worship the Mayor, who is also President of the Society, and members of the Common Council ; officers of St. George's and Irish Literary and Benevolent Societies ; the High Sheriff, Judges of the Supreme Court, Clergymen of the city, Chief of Clan Mackenzie, President of Fredericton St. Andrew's Society, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Collector Ruel, representatives of the New Brunswick Legislature for St. John city and county, the Postmaster and Post Office Inspector, Assistant Receiver General McLeod, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Professor Davidson, D. C. Fraser, M. P., United States Consul Myers, and the following past presidents of the Society : Messrs. Alex. C. Jardine, James Knox, Alexander Rankine, Robert Jardine, Dr. P. R. Inches, Dr. James Christie, Hon. Robert Marshall, and John White, the present Treasurer. Nearly every one present was wearing a sprig of heather.

The room was very handsomely decorated. Blue and white bunting hung in loops from the balcony, while flags, both Scotch and English, were draped from above. On each end of the balcony near the platform were deer heads, while a very fine moose head was suspended over the entrance. On the walls on either side of the platform were large white shields, having the inscriptions: "St. Andrew's, 1798," and "Society, 1898." Over each was a deer's head. Suspended over the platform were two Scotch standards with the rampant lions facing each other. Between them was a Jack beautifully draped. Immediately in the centre of the platform, and directly in front, was a very fine and large moose head, while at the back was the inscription, in large blue letters: *Nemo me impune lacessit*. From the base of this was suspended a very large Scotch thistle. Large quantities of flowers, including palms, brooms, acacias, marguerites, etc., were banked up on either side of the front of the platform. When lighted up the hall presented an exceedingly fine appearance. The gathering was called to order shortly after three o'clock by President Robertson, who in a few pleasant words welcomed the visitors, particularly those who had come from a distance to help the Society celebrate its hundredth birthday, and then briefly reviewed the history of the Society, telling much of the good it has accomplished, and giving some interesting information as to the money spent in charity. In this connection he showed that the expenditure since 1858 was about \$18,000. His Worship, in the course of his historical reminiscences, briefly referred to some of the men who were prominent in the Society in times past, mentioning, among others, William Campbell, William Pagan, Lauchlan Donaldson and John Wishart, who all left their mark, not only in the Society, but in the city. The present was not forgotten, as His Worship pointed out the great future that is before the Society in view of the growth and development of St. John as the great winter port of Canada. Fraternal greetings were next presented by officers of the St. George's Society and of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, the orchestra playing the "Englishman" for the former, and "St. Patrick's Day" for the latter.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The congratulatory address of St. George's Society, engrossed on parchment and handsomely bound, was presented by the President, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, and read by the Secretary, Mr. Alfred Porter. It was as follows:

To the President, Officers and Members of St. Andrew's Society of St. John, New Brunswick:

On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of your Society, your sister national Society of St. George extends to you its most cordial congratulations on your present honorable and prosperous position and your long and useful career, and also its heartiest good wishes for an equally successful future.

The history of St. Andrew's Society, from its foundation only a few years after the landing of the Loyalist fathers of our city, has been in some respects the history of

the city itself. Its influence has been constantly felt in public as well as in private life, and the same sentiments and principles which inspire the sons of Scotland with feelings of loyalty to the land of their birth have also made them and their descendants loyal and useful citizens of this community and of the Province, Dominion and Empire of which it forms part. For a hundred years members of St. Andrew's Society have occupied leading places in the political, professional and commercial life of our city; and while the number of native-born Scotchmen in our community to-day may not be so many as in former years, yet many of their descendants, whose love for Scotland is quite as warm as that of their fathers, are now among us and prove themselves the worthy sons of worthy sires.

A centennial celebration is a notable event in the life of any organization, especially in one of such good deeds and with such a splendid record as your own, and it is in no perfunctory spirit that we extend to you our congratulations on your unbroken record of a hundred years.

During the whole period of your Society's existence Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen have joined hand in hand with you in advancing the material well-being of our city and Province; and during the last thirty years in creating and building up a strong feeling of pride in our Canadian Dominion as a part of the great Empire, loyalty to which, among other things, is a common bond of sympathy between us. While we cannot claim or boast of so long or continuous an existence as your Society, yet we look with pride upon our present prosperous condition, and express the hope that the feelings of love of country, loyalty and charity which are the basic principles upon which both societies are founded may long continue, that the friendship and good feeling existing between us may never cease, and that the thistle and the rose may be wreathed together in harmony in the future as in the past.

Dated this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By order of the St. George's Society of St. John, New Brunswick.

W. M. JARVIS,
President.

ALFRED PORTER,
Secretary.

IRISH LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Mr. Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, read the following congratulatory address from a handsomely illuminated parchment scroll:

To the President, Officers and Members of St. Andrew's Society:

The members of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society of St. John extend their heartiest greeting to the members of St. Andrew's Society.

They congratulate them on the completion of the one hundredth year in the honorable and useful life of their Society and on their long and well-deserved prosperity as a national organization.

They congratulate them on the admirable work they have done on behalf of the sons of Scotia and their descendants who have come to these hospitable shores; on the excellence of their system of aiding the needy, and on the results of noble deeds unostentatiously performed.

They congratulate them on the proud position which the Society holds to-day, with its unbroken record of one hundred years' meetings, its large and representative membership, and the truly patriotic spirit that prevails in their ranks.

It is a pleasure to record that the mutual feelings of love, esteem and sympathy entertained in the dear old lands across the Atlantic—in bonnie Scotland and in Erin's green isle—have been transplanted and have taken deep root in New Brunswick. For that reason the members of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society are exceedingly delighted to voice the satisfaction they feel on the present happy occasion, and to express the earnest wish that, brilliant as has been the historic past of St. Andrew's

Society and splendidly substantial as is its present position, the future may crown it with greater glory and may bring to it increase in everything that pertains to honor and prosperity.

P. GLEESON,
President.

DENIS COHOLAN,
Recording Secretary.
St. John, N. B., March 8, 1898.

Professor Davidson spoke of the interest which, not only on such occasions, but on all occasions, the world seemed to find in Scots and Scotland. For good or for ill, they could not leave them alone. As an evidence of this wide-spread interest he took the amazing popularity of the kailyard writers, which, save in the case of Barrie, was not due to literary excellence, but to the fact that they seemed to provide a new formula for Scottish character. The old one was "kilts and whisky," but it had left much unexplained; the new one was "kirks and weavers." This interest was natural and not factitious. It was not due to mere clannishness, for there was no Scotch vote to be conciliated. The explanation could not be in the success which is generally attributed to the Scottish, for all Scots were not successful, and mere success was not always interesting. The speaker found the explanation in two phrases, the one the motto of his school and of his native city, *Nisi Dominus Frustra*, and the other the historic description of the character of the race, *Perfervidum Ingenium Scotorum*. The first of these phrases told the inner secret of the race, and explained the strenuousness of character, even of those who were not distinguished for piety. The second expressed that unique combination which had made them prosper in this world's goods, and yet not fail of the highest.

The third and last speaker of the day was Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro.

Harrison's orchestra furnished music, playing the following programme during the afternoon:

Overture—Reception.
Grand Selection—Gems of Scotland.
Waltz—Highland Echoes.
March—Independencia.
Grand Selection—Bonnie Scotland.
Overture—Mabucco.
Overture—Rob Roy.

The flag on the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society's hall was flying in honor of the sister Society's celebration.

The following description of the dinner, which was held in the ball room of the Institute, is taken from the *Daily Telegraph*:

The rooms had been most tastefully decorated, the big flags of the Society being draped above the President, while the rooms were hung with flags and other colors of the Society. The tables were in the form of an E,

with exaggerated arms. At the head sat the President, and at his left sat D. C. Fraser, M. P., Rev. Dr. Macrae, United States Consul Myers, High Sheriff Sturdee, T. B. Robinson, the Vice-Mayor, and Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and on the left Rev. Dr. Barclay, Professor Davidson, Rev. John de Soyres, and the Chief of Clan Mackenzie, Rev. W. W. Rainnie. At 8.30 the guests sat down and discussed the following elaborate menu :

Oysters, <i>on Half Shell.</i>		Cocky-Leekie.	
Scotch Broth.	Boiled Halibut, <i>Parsley Sauce.</i>	Salted Almonds.	
Roast Turkey, <i>Cranberry Sauce.</i>	Sirloin of Beef, <i>Yorkshire Pudding.</i>		
Banana Fritters.	Timbale of Macaroni.		
HAGGIS.			
"Great Chieftain o' the Puddin' Race."			
Lobster Salad.		Chicken Salad.	
Wild Black Duck, <i>Red Currant Jelly.</i>	Roast English Pheasant, <i>with Truffles, Larded.</i>		
Mashed Potatoes.	French Green Peas.		
Celery and Cheese.			
English Plum Pudding, <i>Hard and Brandy Sauce.</i>			
Strawberry Pie.		Lemon Pie.	
Charlotte Russe.	Fruit Cream.	Marcobrun Jelly.	Orange Jelly. Blanc Mange.
Apples.		Grapes.	Bananas.
Layer Raisins.	Crystallized Fruit.		Nuts.
Assorted Cake.	Confectionery.	Kummel Ecken Ice Cream.	
Tea.		Coffee.	
Deoch-an-Dorus.			

The haggis was played in by Piper Cruikshank, led by Marshal C. W. Bell, the guests standing while President Robertson recited Burns' "Address to the Haggis" in stirring style. A fine programme was rendered by Harrison's orchestra during the course of the dinner. It was 10.30 before the guests were ordered to charge their glasses, and the health of "The Queen" was drunk, and was followed by the health of the "Governor General" and the "Lieutenant Governor." After the toast to the Lieutenant Governor, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was sung by the company. "Scots Wha Hae" was sung by Sandy Lindsay in splendid style. Vice-chairman Judge Forbes, in proposing Scotland, addressed the chair, bade the company welcome and a hearty welcome. The toast he had to propose was the toast of the evening; it was the toast all loved to dwell upon. The toast was "Scotland." "Scotland Yet" was sung by Mr. Harry Dunn. Dr. Barclay, in responding to the toast said, Gather together Scots of the north and of the south, of the old land and of the new and any envious outsiders who may happen to be present. (Laughter). Usually when I have to speak I say whence you will find my text. Here, however, you have given me my text, and you will pardon me if I hesitate. However, if I know not where to begin, I hope I will have the grace to know where to end. I have not been so long away from Scotland that I do not love it. We are proud of Scotland and of what our countrymen have done in every line of activity. There is no

roll of fame on which Scotch names are not emblazoned. Commerce, science, exploration, the army, the navy and all professions owe to Scotland some of their brightest exponents. He paid a high tribute to Robert Burns and condemned Henley's criticism of him. Scotland, first of all, is what providence has made her, but Scotland is also what her sons have made her. We are proud of the Scot at home; we are equally proud of his sons abroad. There is not a colony nor a country to-day where her sons are not adding fresh chapters of glory. If I am proud of the land from which I have come I am also proud of the land to which I have come. Scotland was a very ancient country. It was claimed that Gaelic was the language of our first parents, and further claimed that alone was ample justification for their expulsion. Canada and Scotland were closely united. Go where you might in Canada you could not get away from Scotchmen. We are not ashamed of Canada, but proud of her. He spoke of the Dominion's resources, of the splendid climatic resources and population of sons and daughters. As examples of large enterprises carried to success he mentioned the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The universities were institutions to be proud of. They, like the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, were of Scottish designs, and he was glad to say that they were trying to rival their Scotch parents. The Scotchmen had a good motto, which was "Give us a guid Conceit of Ourselves." An Englishman had recently said to him the Englishman's prayer was "England expects every man to do his duty." He had told him that would not do at all, as all Scotchmen did their duty whether it was expected of them or not. Before closing he paid a tribute to the enterprise of the Scotch in Canada as soldiers, missionaries and explorers. The second vice-chairman, Mr. J. Roy Campbell, in proposing the toast to "Our Friends Across the Border," said there was always a warm feeling between the two countries. United States Consul Myers said the sentiment one finds across the border seemed to have more sentiment than a casual reading would indicate. With the rumors of war in Europe there was a good deal in the sentiment of friendship. Should war come the Anglo-Saxon nations must be found side by side carrying victory and civilization to the furthest ends of the earth. Canada was the best protected country in the world. Its maritime provinces were protected by the greatest fleet on earth and should a foreign foe invade the land there will be 10,000,000 feet of friends marching to Canada's assistance. He paid a high tribute to Burns, a Scotchman, and the friend of all nations. Mr. Thomas White then gave a spirited rendering of "Heather Jock." The "Parliament of Canada" was proposed by Dr. P. R. Inches. In proposing which he said that although parliaments did not do all that was desired of them, yet he thought we were all proud of the manner in which they conducted the affairs of the country. The presence of Scotchmen was a certain characteristic of all Anglo-Saxon parliaments. He coupled with the toast the name of D. C. Fraser. The speaker was

received with three cheers and a tiger. Mr. Fraser conveyed greetings from Mr. Ellis and Col. Tucker, who were unable to be present. You will excuse their absence when you hear that our opponents will not give us pairs. The Parliament of Canada was composed principally of Frenchmen and Scotchmen. The premiers were, almost without exception, Gaelic. Twenty-four members of the house and senate can converse in that ancient language—Gaelic. He could truthfully say that the members on both sides were working for the best interests of the country. He did not think there were ever in any country a legislative body composed of two hundred and fifty men whose characters and acts could be scrutinized with better results than in Canada. In no country were there greater problems to be solved by parliament than in Canada. In England it was not difficult to obtain the best men, but here leading and brightest minds often refused to go to Canadian parliament owing to claims of business. Mistakes were always made, but he said no man was infallible, and every one was liable to err. He could claim for every member a fairness in his acts and would ask for a little less hostile criticism. Whatever parliament was, whether good or inferior, the fault or credit was due to the electorate. Parliament could never hope to rise above the electorate. He claimed nothing from the party in power; he claimed everything for the people of Canada. He spoke of the country to the south, and he said he found that often their very strength made them careless of the rights of others. However, he believed the heart of the nation was right. Mr. Fraser also had words of praise for Scotland's bard. I believe that Robert Burns came to this earth sent of God to help the humble man. Burns anticipated the present day. He anticipated, perhaps, for a hundred years. "The City of St. John and the Winter Port of Canada" was proposed by Vice-Chairman Forbes and heartily drank. Deputy Mayor Robinson said in responding to the toast that the subject was a very large one and a very deep one. St. John, he claimed, was the best of any port from the north pole to New Orleans. The success of the port this year was vastly greater than the year before. Last winter shipments of wheat had been something over 1,500,000 bushels, and this winter it was already over 2,000,000. The development of the port to its present position he attributed in a large measure to the President of the Society and the Mayor of St. John. (Cheers.) He called upon Dr. Daniel, as a member of the Common Council and prospective Mayor of St. John, to respond. Dr. Daniel, in opening, asked to be excused from an elaborate reply, as the subject was a large one and one which required preparation. This he had not been able to give it as it had been expected that the Recorder would speak on this important subject. If there was one subject, however, which had been well discussed it was the question of the winter port. The citizens had put their hands in their pockets and built facilities and thus established themselves as the winter port of Canada. He spoke of the \$40,000 the city had paid for the extension of the Canadian Pacific

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Railway from Fairville into the city and said he hoped when application was made for its repayment the request would be acceded to and the enterprise thus recognized as the national work it was. Mr. J. N. Sutherland then sang "Here's a Health to Fair Scotland," and was heartily applauded. The toast, "Our One Hundredth Anniversary," was proposed by President Robertson. The toast was drunk with three rousing cheers led by President Robertson, and Dr. Macrae was received with cheers. Dr. Macrae said it was difficult for his heart to express the kindly sentiments he felt. The subject, too, was a large one for the short time assigned to him. The Society had existed for one hundred years and in this age of change to achieve such an age meant the acquisition of a most honorable and ancient history. He referred to the many achievements of the century. No feat in history equalled that of Columbus when he stumbled upon this country as a home for destitute Scotchmen. The country of which we are a part had grown as a vast tree. One of its branches had dropped off and had grown to the thriving tree in the nation to the south of us. Canada had grown, and now formed a part of a great empire which is day by day drawing closer in strength and sinew. In every town of Canada he had found societies similar to those whose anniversary was being celebrated to-night. He praised the manner in which the Society had been conducted and of the great assistance it had given Scotchmen to help themselves. He spoke of the great expansion of St. John since the organization of the Society and said to that expansion and development a little credit could be given to St. Andrew's Society, and for its future development not a little credit could be given to the President of the Society and Mayor of St. John. (Cheers.) Speaking on the development of Canada the doctor said that Canada was not to-day the little dog under the wheel, but was a partner in the firm of John Bull & Co. Great Britain at the present time enjoys a splendid isolation. She was so far ahead of other countries that they simply panted after her and they followed in the pathway of freedom. Canada was a country worth living for, and, if need be, dying for. Speaking of the Society he hoped for its great and growing prosperity. The doctor was loudly cheered as he sat down. Rev. W. W. Rainnie then gave as a recitation "Our Own Folk." The Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Roy Campbell, proposed the health of "Kindred Societies." In responding to this Mr. J. D. Hazen regretted the absence of the President and the Vice-President of the Society. He thought the thanks of all were due to the Society for inducing Dr. Barclay to come down here. He heartily welcomed the return of Dr. Macrae and the presence of Hon. Mr. Fraser. In tendering the good will of St. George's Society it is in no perfunctory manner we wish them future prosperity and success. Mr. Patrick Gleeson, in responding for the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, said he had heard a great deal during the evening about Scotchmen and Frenchmen and Englishmen, but little about

Irishmen ; in fact, he had forgotten there were any Irishmen. Until to-night he had thought that there was little else in Canada but Irishmen, (Laughter.) The entertainment, however, and the hospitality were so good that it was almost a temptation for a man trying to keep Lent to be present. He was sorry that the gentlemen present were not likely to be invited to the centennial of St. Patrick's Society, as it would not occur for eighty-six years. (Laughter.) He thanked the St. Andrew's Society heartily for the opportunity afforded a representative of the Society to be present. Rev. Mr. Rainnie expressed the thanks of Clan Mackenzie. He thought that the clan had intended the formal presentation of an address, but the members happened to remember that they were almost all members of St. Andrew's Society, and would, therefore, only be presenting themselves with an address. Professor Davidson spoke for the Fredericton St. Andrew's Society, the next in age in the Province to the Society here. At Fredericton the demands of charity were not so large on the Society as here, and the aims of the Society had turned toward education. At the present time the Society was considering the advisability of establishing a prize in the university for the study of Scotch history. Rev. John deSoyres was called upon by Judge Forbes. Rev. Mr. deSoyres spoke for the "Envious Outsiders," spoken of by Dr. Barclay. His speech was a remarkably clever and witty one, dwelling on the acquisitive characteristics of the Scotch race. Mr. Charles K. Cameron sang "Sae Wull we Yet," all joining heartily in the chorus. "The Land we Live In" was proposed by Mr. C. J. Milligan. Mr. McAlpine asked what was the matter with Canada? Responses came hearty, "She's all right." Mr. McAlpine said of course she is. We have enough gold in the Klondyke to pay the national debt. In Canada, where the Hudson Bay Company used to feed its men on rabbit tracks, millions of bushels of wheat were now raised. And, like Saul of Tarsus, citizens of St. John could claim to come from no mean city. He spoke in glowing terms of success in Canada, the development of its resources and the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That success was due not a little to the part taken in the enterprises by Scotchmen. Mr. Archibald Duncan sang "McGregor's Gathering." The "Army, Navy and Auxiliary Forces" was proposed by Dr. J. H. Morrison, who said there was no story calculated to stir a man's blood as the story implied in the toast. The army and navy had built the empire, and for years the story had been one of victory after victory. He called for the drinking of the toast coupled with the name of Col. Jones. Col. Jones said this was a very peaceful gathering. No one could reply to the toast more appropriately than a member of St. Andrew's Society, which was composed of men from a nation of soldiers. He spoke of the visit of artillerymen here which would take place next fall. Col. Armstrong had turned out a very fine corps, and he was endeavoring to improve it. As an evidence of that fact he would state that he had recommended the appointment of Rev. Mr. deSoyres as Chaplain of the regiment. In

closing he said he believed Great Britain was not a waning nation, and in the preservation of its integrity, no factor would be more active than the Canadian volunteers. The pipes then played "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee." "We'll Hae Nane but Hieland Bonnets Here" was sung by Rev. W. W. Rainnie. "Our Guests" was proposed by President Robertson and replied to by Rev. Dr. Barclay and Mr. D. C. Fraser, High Sheriff Sturdee, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. D. J. McLaughlin, Mr. W. H. Thorne and Mr. J. DeWolfe Spurr. Mr. A. Watson sang "Bonnie Charlie's Noo Awa," in fine style, all joining in the chorus. Mr. A. C. Jardine then gave the toast of "The Ladies" in a pleasing speech. Mr. A. McMillan and Mr. Isaac Burpee responded. Mr. Burpee made quite an eloquent speech which at the late hour at which it was delivered prevents us from reporting. Mr. A. Lindsay sang "Duncan Gray" in his fine, spirited style. Mr. W. E. Vroom then sang that fine old favorite, "The Mermaid." Judge Forbes then gave the toast of "The Press," which was responded to by Messrs. James Hannay, John A. Bowes and A. M. Belding. A vote of thanks was then passed to Rev. Dr. Barclay, Rev. Dr. Macrae and Hon. D. C. Fraser for their courtesy in coming to St. John to attend the centennial, and another to the Mayor for the manner in which he had presided. The dinner broke up at four o'clock by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Barclay was escorted by the company, with the pipers, to Dr. MacLaren's residence, the Hon. Mr. Fraser to the Royal Hotel, and the President to his home.

At the ensuing annual meeting the Hon. J. G. Forbes was elected to the Presidency of the Society. Mr. Forbes joined the Society in 1861, was Secretary in 1866, on the Committee of Charity in 1873, First Vice-President in 1897 and 1898, and President for 1899 and 1900. James Gordon Forbes was the youngest son of the late Captain John Forbes, of the 93rd Highlanders, a scion of a distinguished Highland family. Captain Forbes served with honor in the Peninsular war under the Duke of Wellington, and in recognition of his services received from the Crown a grant of land in Nova Scotia, to which he emigrated in 1832. The subject of this sketch was born on the 10th of May, 1837, in Pictou county, Nova Scotia. He was educated at the Free Church School, Halifax, and taught in the Superior School at Kouchibouguac, New Brunswick, from 1857 to 1860. In the latter year he entered the law office of the Hon. William Wedderburn, now Judge of the Kings County Court, and subsequently pursued



HON. J. GORDON FORBES.

his legal studies at Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar on the 13th of April, 1865, and during the next succeeding ten years conducted an extensive law practice in St. John in partnership with the late William H. Sinnott. A dissolution of the partnership occurring, Mr. Forbes removed in 1876 to Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued his business, and subsequently, in 1879, he returned to St. John and resumed practice. On the 18th of January, 1895, on the death of the Hon. Benjamin Lester Peters, he was appointed Judge of the St. John County Court. Judge Forbes has always been earnest in church work, especially in his connection with St. Andrew's Church of this city, of which he is an elder and trustee, and he was the lay representative of the General Assembly for the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Provinces at the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Glasgow in 1896 and at Washington in 1899, and in July, 1897, was elected Moderator of the St. John Presbytery for the year 1897-98. He has been active in politics, especially in the promotion of confederation, warmly interested in civic affairs, and of recent years has devoted much time and energy in advancing the interests of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Ever since 1862, when Mr. Forbes was initiated a member of St. John's Lodge, he has taken a prominent position in Freemasonry. He was secretary of that lodge in 1864, senior warden in 1865, worshipful master in 1867, exalted to the Royal Arch degree in 1867 in Carleton Chapter, and created a Knight Templar in the same year; most puissant grand master in the grand council of Royal and Select Masters in 1867-68, and grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick in 1899 and 1900. In 1871 he was married to Mary J. Homer, of Bloomington, Illinois, by whom he has one daughter and one son. Mrs. Forbes died on the 6th of March, 1901.

Judge Forbes had the honor of being President on the occasion of the Centennial Ball, which was given on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of November. After much consideration of the various places available for such an entertainment, the Society decided to utilize the auditorium of the Mechanics' Institute by laying a floor level with the stage. In addition

to providing ample room for dancing, this allowed of the balcony being used by spectators, of whom there were a large number. The ball room was neatly decorated, the gallery and balcony railings especially allowing of graceful trimming with tartans of the various clans. Two noticeable features in the decorations were a very large thistle suspended near the head of the room, and a gilded crown, trimmed with plush and studded with incandescent lights and placed over the entrance; the latter added much to the appearance of the ball room. The supper was served in the large assembly room on the first floor, the centre table being arranged in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. The ball was opened with a grand march, marshalled by Major J. J. Gordon, and headed by the pipers, followed by the St. Stephen's Church Scottish Boy's Brigade. Immediately after these came Judge Forbes and Mrs. Sears, the wife of the Mayor, William M. Jarvis, President of St. George's Society, and Mrs. R. M. Hazen (granddaughter of Lauchlan Donaldson), Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and Mrs. James Jack, the Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Chief of Clan Mackenzie, and Mrs. Holden, His Worship Mayor Sears and Miss Forbes, George Robertson and Miss Jarvis, J. Roy Campbell and Mrs. H. H. McLean, Lt. Col. McLean and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. MacLaren and Mrs. James F. Robertson, James F. Robertson and Mrs. MacLaren, the Rev. D. J. Fraser and Mrs. J. R. Stone. The guests numbered about six hundred. The programme of dances was as follows:

Grand March—The Pipes, The Cock o' the North.

1. Lancers—Jacqueminot.
2. Waltz—Highland Echoes.
3. Militaire—Flirting in the Park.
4. Waltz—Zenda.
5. Strathspey, Reel—The Pipes, The Haughs o' Cromdale, Miss McLeod's Reel.
6. Two-Step—Tenth Regiment.
7. Polka—Caprice.
8. Lancers—Loomis College.
9. Highland Schottische—What's a' the Steer, Kimmer?
10. Waltz—Campus Dreams.

11. Strathspey, Reel—The Pipes, Up and Waur Them a' Willie, The
De'il Amang the Tailors.
12. Militaire—Loie.
13. Waltz—Songs of Scotland.
14. Highland Schottische—Heather Bell.
15. Waltz—Paul Jones.
16. Militaire—Pretty Little Blonde.
17. Waltz—We'd Better Bide a Wee.
18. Galop—Subway.
Sir Roger de Coverley.

SUPPER EXTRAS.

1. Waltz.
2. Highland Schottische—Wha Wadna Fecht for Charlie?
3. Waltz.

The cover of the cards was printed in the Forbes tartan and formed an appropriate souvenir of the occasion. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Robertson, the retiring President, installed Judge Forbes as President, and the latter in turn invested his officers with the badges of office. Immediately afterwards a very handsome Scottish standard was presented to the Society by William Vassie in memory of his father, the late John Vassie, for some years a member of the Society; Judge Forbes, in a graceful speech, accepted the gift, and thanked the donor on behalf of the Society. Dancing was again resumed, and kept up with much spirit till the early hours of the morning. Included in the menu were some oat-meal cakes and short bread made in Scotland, the latter heavily frosted and bearing the words, "Greetings from the Old Land to the New," and some fine old Scotch whisky, all the gift of friends in Auld Scotia. And thus was closed the centennial observances of the Society, which, in addition to its efforts to foster a friendly intercourse among Scotchmen and their descendants, had so far carried out its principal object of "relief of the distressed" as to have expended in charity the sum of \$33,000, and to have afforded assistance in upwards of six thousand cases.

1899.

At the May meeting a committee was appointed to ask the writer to become the editor of this publication, and the work was entered upon with the assistance of James Jack,

Dr. P. Robertson Inches, Dr. Murray MacLaren, John White, Hon. Judge Forbes, D. Russell Jack, the Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Alexander Watson, A. Gordon Leavitt and J. Roy Campbell, who each took a decade of the life of the Society as a period for which to gather information for use in compiling these annals. On the 5th of August, 1899, a grant of \$50 was made towards the publication ; in May, 1900, a further sum of \$100 was voted, and at the annual meeting in November, 1902, \$250 was granted to complete the work.

The day was observed by holding a "Scottish Nicht." In view of the references to the Boer war, which was then in progress, I present a full newspaper account of the gathering. The *Daily Sun* of the 1st December says :

Loyal Scotchmen celebrated the day of their patron Saint in the Mechanics' Institute last night. The members of the St. Andrew's Society and a large number of invited guests were present. The different rooms were gay with decorations, and everywhere the St. Andrew's cross was apparent. About eight o'clock the officers of the Society were installed, and, shortly afterward, headed by the Pipers Cruikshank, the officers formed around their President, Hon. J. G. Forbes, who was accompanied by W. M. Jarvis, President of St. George's Society, Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Chief of Clan Mackenzie, and to the strains of "Bonnie Dundee" marched up the aisle to the platform, where, among others, were seated Dr. James Hannay, Hon. A. R. McClelan and Mrs. McClelan, and T. O'Brien, editor of the *St. John Monitor*. After the opening selection by the orchestra, which was under the direction of Professor Williams, the President of St. Andrew's Society briefly addressed the gathering. He, on behalf of the Society, invited those present to do honor to the patron Saint on this the one hundred and first anniversary of that Society. Such a gathering after such a lapse of years spoke well for the devotion of the sons of Scotland to the day and to the Saint. Personally, he was extremely grateful for the honor done him in electing him to the Presidency of the Society, an office which had been filled by many distinguished men, and expressed the hope that in the year of his Presidency the prosperity of the Society would be as great as formerly. We meet on an auspicious occasion. A century is about closing, and we are now to enter another, big with momentous events. Our country is now engaged in a terrific war, and the gallant sons of Scotland are again at the front. May God speed their efforts. (Cheers.) Referring to the state of the Society, the President said that between \$700 and \$800 had been expended in charity during the year, and about \$8,000 was in the reserve fund at interest, an increase over last year

of \$1,000. (Cheers.) W. M. Jarvis, President of St. George's Society, was introduced. He thanked the officers and members for the honor done him in inviting him to be present. The occasion was one of special interest, when he remembered that he was half Scotch himself. (Applause.) To-day, sons of Scotland, Ireland and England are fighting side by side in South Africa. At such a time one is almost disposed to sink questions of birth. All feel a warm interest in the Canadian regiment, and will watch their progress with interest, and may the result be a dominion in South Africa, similar to our own. (Cheers.) Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, said if that Society continued making him President and their representative he would soon be a Scotchman. He could not forget that while the St. Andrew's Society was exulting over the deeds of the Highlanders in South Africa, that the Irishmen, the greatest fighters in the world, were there. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he thanked the officers and members of St. Andrew's Society for the honor done him. (Applause.) Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Chief of Clan Mackenzie, said that that Society was in many respects similar to St. Andrew's Society. Their purpose is to retain the Scottish traditions, to remember the Scottish ways, and to care for the needy. (Cheers.) Mr. Rainnie, in speaking on "The Day, and a' wha Honor It," delivered a magnificent address, abounding in poetic imagery and native wit. He said in part: This is the day when those whose education has been neglected wonder why Scotchmen should grow so enthusiastic. Having no country nor traditions, they wonder at the Scottish outburst. "St. Andrew's day," what memories crowd upon us as we think ourselves in Scotland again, as here, under new skies, we are placed by Providence? Do you not remember the mighty lochs, whose waters reflect the cliffs, and the burns, wimpling over the leas where in childhood we played? What can beat the bonny bells of Scotland, the rugged scenery of the mountain side? (Cheers.) But not for its beauty alone does it hold its place in the hearts of its children. Its very stones speak of freedom. (Applause.) There are the caves in which Wallace lived, the tombstones that tell of martyrs slain. It is a land of gallant men. And if you are fond of the muse, turn again to Scotland, where lived the men whose music still rings. Its literature, too, is a unique thing, it has a vim and spirit that is found nowhere else. Of the people, it stirs their depths to noble deeds. True, it has a tinge of covenant about it, its words may be uncouth to southern ears, but it is exceedingly expressive. And what can reach the heart like Scottish song? A land of such beauty, such song and such story is bound to produce a unique people. (Cheers.) True love and friendship are partners in the Scottish breast. The sons of the north are found in positions of trust everywhere, their public schools and universities cannot be excelled, and the intellectual qualities of the people have been so brightened by these schools and universities that the very dullest can uphold an argument on any subject. They have many failings, but

their hearts are in the right place. In this smug, sleek age it is delightful to meet the Scotch individuality and naturalness. But alas, the pugnacious side is again called out. The pipes have sounded and not in vain. The Gordon Highlanders were only three men short, and they were in the hospital. Battles have been fought, lost and won, and many a brave lad will fight no more. Because the struggle is for equal justice and protection of the millions Scotland is first to the front. (Cheers.) Details of the conflicts are meagre, but again it seems the Gordons have won for themselves glory and honor; and in this matter the speaker referred to the Dublin Fusiliers, "First in the firing line, and first in the charge." (Cheers.) They share the Gordon's fame. And here's to the shamrock, thistle and rose, and may they long be entwined, and may peace soon smile on their banners. (Cheers.) Dancing was then commenced, and kept up until well into the morning. The celebration was one of the most successful ever held, and concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A balance of \$21.22 remained on hand from this celebration, and it was resolved to contribute it to the South African Contingent Fund. Two members of the Society left home and friends and laid aside their business to serve in defence of Queen and country in the Boer war; these were Harry Keibel Smith and Daniel Alexander Morrison. At the August meeting Mr. Smith was elected to be an honorary member of the Society. The following extract is taken from an account in the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 18th of May, 1901, of the home-coming of the Black Watch Volunteers, in which company Mr. Smith was a lieutenant:

THE FAMILY GREETINGS.

The lull in the cheering which ensued after the last of the volunteers had disappeared within the portals of the Drill Hall gave the huge crowd massed outside the gates an opportunity of gathering fresh energy for renewed vocal efforts on the reappearance of the warriors. Directly the word "dismiss" was given the active service men were surrounded and borne off by their volunteer comrades, who triumphantly escorted them outside the iron gates. As each bronzed "kiltie" passed out to the street he was pounced upon by anxious relatives and friends he had not seen for many a day. The crowd awarded them all a deafening ovation. Dozens of spectators gathered round to have the honor of shaking hands with the men and giving them a congratulatory pat on the back. Especially warm was the greeting given by the crowd to Lieutenant Harry Smith, as looking in the best of health and spirits he made his appearance outside the gates. He is evidently as popular with the crowd

as with his own soldiers, and the cordiality of his welcome back was fully appreciated by him. Last night must have been a great night in the respective family circles of the returned heroes, and doubtless it was well into the small hours of the morning before the most sensational stories of life on the veldt had been recounted.

On his arrival home Mr. Morrison was warmly greeted by his friends, and the Society presented him with the following address suitably engrossed :

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

To our brother member, Mr. Daniel Alexander Morrison :

The members of St. Andrew's Society at their first meeting after your return from South Africa resolved to convey to you, as well as to place upon their records, an expression of their appreciation of your action in becoming one of the volunteers in the force known as the Canadian Second Contingent.

When the call for reinforcements rang out over the length and breadth of the Empire, many brave sons arose and voluntarily offered their services. Not because our mother country stood appealing for aid in the struggle against the foe were these services tendered, but to show to the nations of the world that however distant from each other Britons might be, however different their color or their creed, they were as one when the unity and peace of the Empire were threatened.

Nor was it a matter of surprise that among those who thus offered themselves and nobly went forth to endure hardships, privations, suffering, and possibly to lay down their lives, were to be found many Scots and sons of Scots in whose veins coursed the blood of a race that has ever held aloft the flag of justice and true liberty. And so we find our Society, composed as it is of Scotsmen and their descendants, represented on the battle field by members and sons of members, one and all displaying that bravery, energy and perseverance for which Auld Scotia's sons are well renowned. We are proud, indeed, to number you among our members, to number you among those who went forth in defence as we were wont to say of Queen and country.

The Society now desire to express their praise of your noble and patriotic action, and to congratulate you upon your safe return to your family and friends and fellow members.

Dated this tenth day of February, A. D., 1901.

On behalf of St. Andrew's Society.

J. ROY CAMPBELL,
President.

A. GORDON LEAVITT,
Secretary.

1900.

On the 18th of February William Girvan, the oldest member of the Society, passed away. He was born in Wigtonshire in 1812, and, with his father, came to this Province four years later. In 1861 Mr. Girvan was placed in the Bank of New Brunswick as an expert accountant, and one year later was appointed cashier, which position he filled for about thirty years. He married a sister of the late Rev. James Hannay, of Richibucto, father of Dr. James Hannay. Mr. Girvan was on the Committee of Charity of the Society in 1858, was Treasurer in 1859, and Vice-President in 1860. He was a worthy citizen, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

St. Andrew's day was celebrated by the holding of a dinner in the Dufferin Hotel. The dining hall never looked prettier ; the tables were appropriately decorated, and the menu excellent. The President, J. Roy Campbell, presided, having on his right Lieutenant Governor McClelan and the Honorable A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, and on his left Dr. Addy, President of St. George's Society, and Patrick Gleeson, President of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society. The vice-chair was occupied by Vice-President Thomas A. Rankine, at whose right sat Chieftain Andrew Malcolm of Clan Mackenzie, and on his left the Hon. Senator Ellis. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were honored, that of "The Day" receiving a response from the Rev. W. W. Rainnie. A number of volunteer toasts were offered, and after singing "Auld Lang Syne" the President was, according to custom, escorted home, with the pipes playing a lively strathspey. The following editorial appeared in the *Globe* the next evening :

The sons—perhaps one should also say the grandsons—of St. Andrew, at their annual festival on Friday evening, provided for themselves and their guests, as they always do, a delightful evening's entertainment. Among the guests were the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, the Minister of Railways of Canada, members of the Provincial Judiciary, the Mayor of St. John, and other prominent persons. There was in the company a substantial representation of the varied interests and activities of the city. Although such a gathering is festive and fraternal, and naturally devoted to ardent praise of things Scottish, the observer could easily see that strong common sense and the practical view of life is never



J. ROY CAMPBELL.

obscured in the minds and hearts. The observance of St. Andrew this year in this city was no exception to the long succession of delightful annual meetings which the venerable Society has held ; and guests and hosts went from it delighted, the former with the courtesies shown them, the latter with the consciousness that this venerable organization loses nothing in its character and capacity by the fact that the native born Canadian of Scottish descent retains the virtues which have come to him through the old land, enlarged and extended by those which are developed in the new. For its practical work of benevolence to the poor who need assistance, and its general and generous spirit of hospitality, the members of St. Andrew's Society may well take pride in their old organization.

1901.

The President for this year and that following was John Roy Campbell, this surname reappearing on the roll of Presidents for the first time since 1801. Mr. Campbell was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the 16th of May, 1866, and is the eldest son of the Reverend J. Roy Campbell, D. D., an Edinburgh man, for many years the worthy rector of Dorchester, in Westmorland county. The Reverend Mr. Campbell was formerly stationed at St. Martins, in St. John county, and while he resided there was an enthusiastic member of the Society and a regular attendant at the meetings. The subject of this notice was educated at the Fredericton Grammar School and Dalhousie College, Halifax. He entered as a student-at-law in the office of the Honorable, now Mr. Justice Hanington, in Dorchester, and was admitted attorney in 1889, and since then has practised his profession in St. John. In 1895 he married Edith E. Lloyd, second daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Barker, and has one child. Mr. Campbell joined the Society in May, 1889, and in August of that year was elected secretary. This office he filled for a longer period than any of his predecessors ; he subsequently was elected to the offices of first and second Vice-President.

On the 22nd of January, 1901, Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed to her rest sincerely mourned by all her subjects. Her special love of North Britain was peculiarly pleasing to all Scotsmen and endeared her to them. At the February

quarterly meeting the following resolutions were adopted by a standing vote :

Resolved, That this Society seeks to give expression to the profound sorrow of its members, collectively and individually, by reason of the recent death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, a sorrow only mitigated by the knowledge that He through whom all monarchs rule granted to her a long life and a long reign ; endowed her with wisdom, goodness and countless winning and beneficent personal gifts, and guarded her from innumerable evils and dangers from the cradle to the grave ; and by the assurance that a fitting reward for an admirable and useful life is hers in a kingdom more glorious than any earth can ever know. Her life in all its phases must be regarded as an example and as an engrossing subject for study and reminiscence. As a young maid, seeking in retirement and amid simple pursuits to obtain and develop such qualities and accomplishments as would fit her to occupy a throne ; as a blushing bride and loving wife ; as one bereft of her noble consort, sorrowing yet not with the sorrow of one without faith ; as a mother, tender yet judicious, training her children in all that conduces to the right discharge of princely duties ; in each of these capacities she has won admiration, respect and affection. As Queen and Empress she will hold an unrivalled place in history. Sympathizing with her subjects in their joys and sorrows and deeply interested in all movements to promote their spiritual, intellectual and material advancement, she was never insensible of the rights and claims of aliens, and ever sought to secure peace, good will and good fellowship among the nations. Nor should it be unrecorded that the purity of Queen Victoria's court and her beautiful and consistent personal character and conduct had a wide and highly elevating influence upon society not merely in the British Isles, but throughout the world. When the youthful sovereign assumed the royal diadem there yet lingered a memory of bitter contest for its possession, and many a Scot sympathized at least in secret with a lost cause, faithful to the tendency of his race to be in allegiance ever leal. It was not long before the gracious lady won and held forever the absolute devotion of every Scottish heart, wholly incapable of resisting the influence of her regal and womanly charms and public and domestic virtues. Among her wisest and most faithful counsellors Scots have always held a foremost place ; they have fought and bled and died for her ; among her most trusted and constant personal attendants were those of the blood and in the garb of old Gaul ; her tomb has been freely bedewed by Scottish tears, and her memory will ever be enshrined in many a Scottish breast.

And further resolved, That this Society, tenders to His Majesty King Edward and the members of the royal family the most profound and sincere condolence in their present grief.

And further resolved, That this Society, established almost at the inception of this city, a city founded by those forced to leave their

former homes through unflinching adherence to the British throne, tenders to His Majesty, erst Duke of Rothesay, their hearty congratulations upon his assumption of the regal and imperial crowns, and the assurance of their devoted loyalty to his person and governance.

And further resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be engrossed, and that the engrossed copy duly executed be forwarded by the secretary to the Governor General, with a request that his excellency will cause the same to be transmitted to His Majesty.

On the 17th and 18th of October the City of St. John was honored by a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales. A presentation of addresses and reception was held in the Exhibition Building, which was very handsomely decorated for the occasion by the Provincial Government. As the decorations remained in position over St. Andrew's day, it was decided to hold the annual celebration there. The form determined upon was a "Scottish Nicht," and no effort was spared to make the event one long to be remembered. The building presented a picturesque appearance, and there were about seven hundred guests. Unfortunately the weather became very cold, and it was only by the greatest efforts on the part of the committee that the building was rendered at all suitable; but the ladies wore their wraps during the first part of the evening, and when the dancing commenced the room proved to be more comfortable. Among the features of the entertainment were the beautiful singing of Francis L. Pratt of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and of John Tod, one of our members. A larger number than usual joined in the reels. The address of the Chaplain, of which the following is a synopsis taken from the *Daily Telegraph*, elicited much praise:

The President of this Society is the laird of the gathering the nicht. He, with his retainers, has sent forth the fiery cross and summoned us to regale ourselves with music, mirth and meat, and to celebrate that ever-to-be remembered hero who from time immemorial has been the patron Saint of Auld Scotia, St. Andrew.

The laird is a pawky chiel and kens hoo to mak' a satisfactory banquet for Scotch folk. He has invited us to assemble here, and for our enjoyment has provided a feast of mirth and music, and in this illustrious building, this spacious auditorium, decorated in the very attire, and where their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were

received ; and to those decorations have been added the emblems of Scottish character and strength. He has spread sumptuous tables and has provided the best that Canada can produce. He has provided singers of far spreading fame, and pipers to thrill us with the strains of Scottish marches and melodies, and he had not to go far to find a man who was born of Scottish parents. He has secured a reader of Scotch stories who is himself every inch a Scot, who brings before our eyes to-night the men of Drumtochty. We're a' proud o' the laird the nicht—the President of St. Andrew's Society. To my sorrow and to my dismay they have sought me out, being Chaplain elect, to appear before this universal gathering of Scots and utter in the course of ten minutes the panegyric of the day, and I feel that there would be wisdom in silence.

But for respect to the laird and for dear auld Scotland's sake, it might be right even to dare professional suicide. Some have it that to-morrow is the day and that to-morrow nicht is the nicht, but these who hold thus must be reminded of the scriptural method of reckoning time, which prevailed from the beginning, where we read that "the evening and the morning were the first day." This is the evening and ere we part t'will be the morning, and the nicht and the morning will be the day for us a' provided that we're a' Scotch, and we are. Some of us who are here to-night were born in auld Scotland amidst the heather hills—others their fathers and mothers were born in that land ; we're all great anyway, one and all, a merry, mirthful company, "we're a' John Tamson's bairns," for we're all here to celebrate the nicht, and if John Tamson did this and his kinsman, Elder Tamson, did it, mind you, for he said that while he served and worshipped God for three hundred and sixty-five days and three hundred and sixty-four nights, he aye kept this one nicht to celebrate the memory of his country's Saint and hero. St. Andrew was a great man, and a noble hero, a lover of God, and of his fellow men. From St. Andrew we learn brotherhood, that word we have so long sought to learn, and which suggests to the Scottish heart that the time will come, that the heart that beats in every bosom will thrill with love, and brothers will be brothers ; and until that day comes, the Scot will have a duty to perform to bring it on and to usher it in. The Scots have a genius of their own, and there are many elements in Scottish character. The thistle is an honest flower, it does not hide beneath its petal a thorn, and the Scot, like the thistle, can nae be false, and can look God and their fellow-men in the eyes. The Scotchman is a kindly man, though is thought by some to lack in those finer qualities which make the kindly side of life, but the Scot does not always display or tell the love he feels. Every prophet of the first order has his own spirit and his special passion, which crystallizes itself into a favorite idea. With Moses it was law ; with Confucius, it was morality ; with Buddha it was Brahmanism ; with Mohammed, it was God ; with Socrates, it was love ; with St. Andrew, it was brotherhood. There is no language in the world that affords the same facilities for

expression of tenderness or love that the Scottish language does. Yes, the Scot is remarkable for his kindness of disposition, and he is also remarkable for his heroism. Legend tells us that, after St. Andrew had lived his patient and friendly life, that his bones were brought to Scotland, where they were interred in the city which bears his name and which place ever since has been the mecca of the Scot whenever his glad footsteps turn back to his ain country, and wherever the Scot is the night—whether back in the old homestead, or riding the waves of distant seas, or fighting on the veldt of Africa, or prospering in every part of the world—this night he recalls the sublime qualities of his nation's Saint, which become the virtues of his countrymen the world over.

The Reverend John Archibald Morison was elected Chaplain in 1901. He was born on the 10th of March, 1867, at Melbourne Ridge, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His father, William Morison, came from Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and was a member of the Church of Scotland. His mother bore the old English name of Mary Ann Towner, being of the United Empire Loyalist descent. His preliminary education was pursued chiefly at Huntington Academy, and under the private tutorage of his uncle, the Rev. David W. Morison, D. D., and of the Rev. Professor George Weir, D. D., He entered McGill University in 1884, and graduated B. A. in 1888, having paid special attention in his honor years to Classics, Mathematics and English Literature. He entered upon his theological studies in the Montreal Presbyterian College in the autumn of 1888, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1891, having taken a first-class certified standing throughout the entire course, and having won the class scholarship of two years out of three, with special prize in music, together with the certificate of the London Tonic Sol-Fa College in Music. Mr. Morison was licensed by the Presbytery of Montreal on the 15th of May, 1891, thereupon going to Ann Arbor, where he studied oratory during the summer in the University of Michigan with Professor Trueblood. He entered Edinburgh University and the New College, Edinburgh, the following autumn as a post-graduate, and studied one year under Professors Robert Flint, D. D., in Divinity, the late Henry Calderwood, LL. D., in Philosophy, and Marcus Dods, D. D., in New Testament Greek. Returning to Canada in the autumn of 1892, he was unanimously called by the congregation of Knox Church,

Listowel, Ontario, to which charge he was inducted on the 3rd of February, 1893. In this church the senior elder was John Livingstone, elder brother of David Livingstone, missionary and explorer. The following year he was unanimously called to become minister of East Church, Toronto, and was inducted into the pastorate of the same in July, 1894. He continued minister of this church till September, 1898, when he asked the Presbytery to relieve him of his charge that he might go abroad to continue his studies in philosophy and theology. In the year 1895 he matriculated into the post graduate department of the Presbyterian University of Wooster, and for the succeeding three years pursued extra mural studies in philosophy, and having passed all examinations, including those for the degree of M. A., and having submitted an approved thesis, he received the degree of Ph. D. In October, 1898, he matriculated as Ph. D. into the Kgl. Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin, in which university he studied under Professors A. Harnach, D. D., and O. Pfleiderer, D. D. In January, 1899, he went to Oxford, England, and studied Old Testament Criticism in Christ Church, under Professor S. R. Driver, D. D., and in Oriel College, under Professor T. K. Cheyne, D. D. On the 1st of December, 1899, on the unanimous call of the congregation of St. David's Church, in this city, he was inducted into that pastorate. Dr. Morison was sometime chaplain of St. Andrew's Society in the city of Toronto, and for a number of years honorary secretary of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, of which he is still vice-president. In 1894 Dr. Morison was made a Mason, and for over five years was chaplain of Bernard Lodge, 225, A. F. & A. M., Listowel, Ontario, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He was married on the 11th of September, 1894, to Clara Jeanette, second daughter of the late John Nichol, M. D., of Listowel.

1902.

On the 23rd of April in this year St. George's Society observed their centennial. Advantage was taken of the cele-

bration to reciprocate the brotherly feelings that were shown on the occasion of our own centennial. The following interesting account of the formal conveyance of greetings appeared in the *Daily Sun* :

An envoy from St. Andrew's Society, Marshal C. W. Bell, then ceremoniously entered and formally requested permission for the President of his Society to enter. This was graciously accorded and Vice-Presidents Macmichael and Robson were delegated as a guard of honor to escort the distinguished visitor, President J. Roy Campbell, who entered the hall headed by St. Andrew's pipers and followed by Thomas A. Rankine, First Vice-President ; James F. Robertson, Second Vice-President ; John White, Treasurer ; Cyrus F. Inches, Secretary ; Doctor Inches, James Jack, Thomas White, Committee of Charity ; Past Presidents, Doctor Murray MacLaren, Judge Forbes, James Knox, Doctor James Christie, Robert Jardine, and Chaplain Doctor Morison. The procession was marshalled by C. W. Bell and Major Gordon. On behalf of his Society, President Campbell presented President Doctor Walker with a heavy gold St. George's cross and ribbon, accompanied by the following address, engrossed on parchment :

To the President, Officers and Members of St. George's Society of St. John, New Brunswick :

On this interesting occasion of your celebration of the centennial of St. George's Society, the members of St. Andrew's Society extend to you their hearty greetings and sincere congratulations. During the period of your existence, the Scots and their descendants who have composed our organization, have watched with interest and admiration the sympathy of their English fellow-citizens, similarly associated, with every patriotic movement, their efforts to perpetuate the traditions of their Fatherland, which lend dignity and ability to the national life and their zeal for the moral and material advancement of this community.

Your Society was born in the light of a great ideal of patriotism and the attachment to British institutions which prompted the heroic sacrifices of the loyalists, who took a prominent part in its formation, has never ceased to characterize its members. The devotion to England which you profess in your motto "*Fides Patriæ Salus*" has only intensified your loyalty to Greater Britain, and you have recently shown in a tangible manner your enthusiasm for the Imperial Idea. Whether the occasion has called for the celebration of a military victory, or the welcome of a member of the Royal family, or the support of a patriotic fund, St. George's Society has always set an inspiring example to our citizens.

The seriousness for which the Scottish character is proverbial, does not hinder our entering into genuine sympathy with your aim to establish in Canada the traditions of Merrie England ; for, besides the amenities of social intercourse, those traditions include the honesty and reverence which the Scottish people has ever emphasized as the essential conditions of enduring national greatness. By perpetuating your ancestral traditions here you are contributing to the life of our dominion many of the elements that have entered conspicuously into the social stability and world-wide usefulness of the Empire.

Witnessing, as our Society does, the spirit of Brotherhood, we are naturally in thorough sympathy with your aim to minister to the relief of the needy among your fellow countrymen. Kindness to the stranger in a strange land has a practical as well as a sentimental value. It is a benefit not only to the individual recipient but to

the State, and in contributing to the prosperity and contentment of English Canadians you are really fostering the unity of the Empire.

In a truly fraternal spirit, therefore, we reciprocate the greetings so cordially extended to us by you during our recent similar celebration, and we express the wish that at future functions of your Society your President will wear the accompanying jewel as a token of our mutual good-will and affection. We fervently trust that your centennial may simply mark a stage in a long history of honorable and successful effort for the national welfare, and we pledge you our co-operation in seeking to promote the comprehensive spirit of your historic toast which has now become a classic, "May the rose and the thistle, the leek and the shamrock, long flourish with the pine of New Brunswick."

The festival this year was observed with genuine enthusiasm. The day itself fell on a Sunday, and, in accordance with custom the Society attended service, which was held at four o'clock in St. David's Church; there were fully eighty members present. The church was tastefully decorated, a noticeable feature being two Royal Scottish standards draped on either side of the organ. The Chaplain, preaching from the text "Look unto the Rock whence ye were hewn," delivered an able and practical sermon. Incidentally the suggestion was offered that the several seasons of spring, summer and autumn seemed like the tutelary deities of the lands beyond the seas, dear to the children of English, Irish and Scottish parentage, and the prologue continued as follows:

The stern grey days of autumn are with us now, and with stirring tones they do appeal to the Scottish nature, rousing our enthusiasm and enkindling memories of that land of the heather and the pipes—

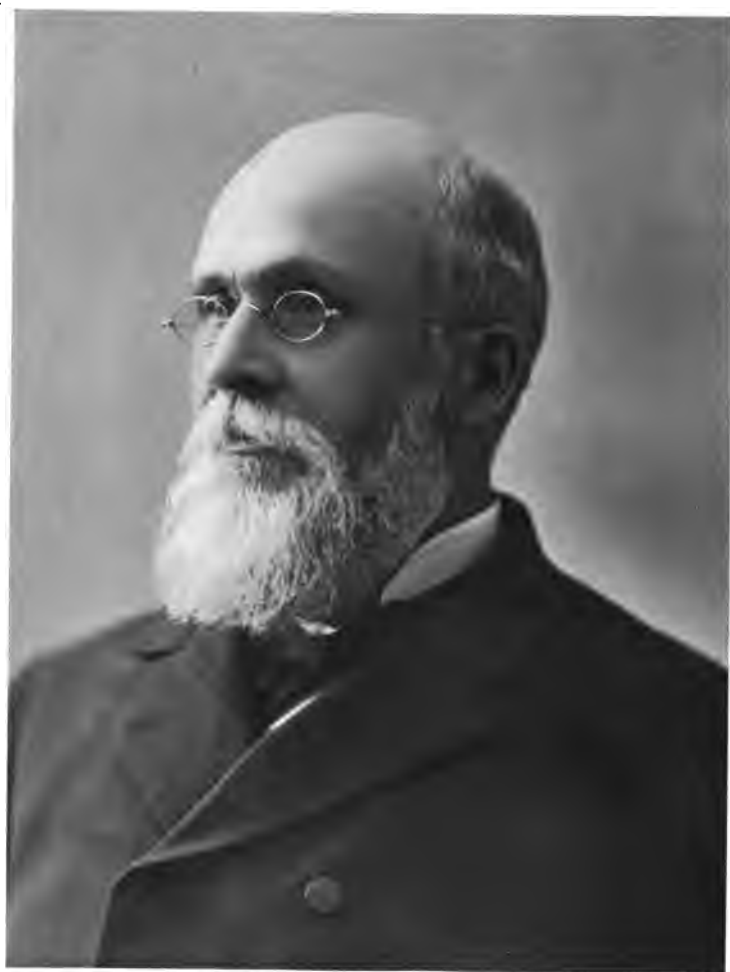
Spring, Summer, Autumn,
Ireland, England, Scotland,
To each land her season;
To each her guardian genius;
To each her homage and her fond remembrance;
But when Ireland and England have received due affection,
When both springtime and summer have come and have gone,
Let Autumn draw near me
Bringing Scotland before me;
Let her bide with me longest,
To memory be fondest—
Queen of Lands! robed in grey
My bride and my home.

A Scottish night was held on the following Monday evening in the York Theatre. After the formal installation of officers the newly elected President, Thomas A. Rankine, with the

other officers and guests, and preceded by the pipers, marched to the stage of the theatre or auditorium, which was used for the first portion of the programme. The President delivered an address, in which he extended a hearty welcome to all present, and especially to the Presidents of St. George's Society and the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society and the Chief of Clan Mackenzie. Dr. Thomas Walker, W. J. Mahony and Andrew Malcolm respectively responded for each of these societies. J. N. Sutherland sang "Scotland Yet," and responded to an encore with "Corn Rigs." Miss Tarbox was warmly applauded for her beautiful rendition of "The Land o' the Leal" and "Mary of Argyle." The Reverend George M. Campbell, pastor of the Centenary Church, delivered an admirable stirring address on "The Day." A quartette, consisting of Messrs. Gillespie, Beveridge, Tod and Burnham, sang "Scots wha' hae." Miss Tarbox sang "Robin Adair," and responded to a hearty encore with "Hieland Lad." Charles K. Cameron was called upon to give "Sae will we yet," which was joined in by the members, and was loudly applauded. The Reverend W. W. Rainnie read a selection entitled "The Music o' the Pipes." Mr. Tod was heartily encored for his rendition of "Bonnie Dundee," and responded with "Rob Roy Macgregor." This part of the programme was concluded with "When the Kye Come Hame," by Mr. Sutherland, the audience joining in the chorus. It being the birthday of Queen Alexandra, Judge Forbes called for "three cheers for the Queen," which were enthusiastically given. The guests then repaired to the reception and assembly rooms, the decorations in which elicited much praise. The arrangements for the supper and of the tables in the dining room, which latter were tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums and smilax, were under the supervision of a ladies committee, consisting of Mrs. Thomas A. Rankine, Mrs. P. R. Inches, Mrs. J. Roy Campbell, Mrs. B. R. Macaulay, Mrs. James Jack, Mrs. J. R. Ferguson, Mrs. Keltie Jones, Mrs. Frank Rankine, Mrs. Whittaker and Mrs. J. P. C. Burpee. The latter part of the evening, and well into the "wee sma' hours" of the morning, was devoted to dancing. The three reels on

the programme were danced to the music of the pipes, and were participated in by upwards of forty couples. It was generally felt by the members that the entertainment was thoroughly successful. The number of tickets sold was four hundred and ninety-seven, and there was a small surplus of \$6.51.

Thomas A. Rankine, our present honored President, was born in this city on the 1st of August, 1825. Mr. Rankine's grandfather came to St. John in 1822 from Kincardine, near Culross, on the shores of the Forth, Perthshire. His son, Thomas Jr., born at Kincardine in 1803, established himself in business here on Church street in 1824, and in 1826 removed to Mill street, on which latter site, although burned out more than once, the business of the manufacture of biscuit has been carried on ever since, and is now known far and wide. In 1871, Thomas Rankine, Jr., took into partnership his two sons, Thomas A. and Alexander, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of Thomas Rankine & Sons. The senior member died in 1876, and about twelve years ago, Alexander having retired, Thomas A. took into partnership his two sons, Henry and Frank; besides pursuing progressive business methods, the proprietors have inherited the energy and integrity of their predecessors. The members of the family have been loyal supporters of the old Society. Thomas Rankine, Jr., became a member in 1828; Alexander was the President for the years 1888 and 1889, and Henry and Frank are active members. Our present President joined the Society in 1846; was First Vice-President for the years 1900-01, and President at the date of the issue of this work. Mr. Rankine has identified himself with various public and civic interests. He was successively librarian, a director and president of the Mechanics' Institute, and secretary of the Harmonic Society, an association which placed an organ in the Mechanics' Institute; he has been a trustee and chairman of the trustees of St. Andrew's Church, and is now the president of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. In 1891 Mr. Rankine was a candidate in the Liberal interest for a seat in the House of Commons as representative from the city and county of St. John, but his



THOMAS A. RANKINE.

opponent was successful. Mr. Rankine has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Caldwell, of Hudson, New Hampshire, and his present wife Miss Camber, of Carleton county.

In a history of a body, as distinct from individuals, reference cannot be made to the many members of the association distinguished though they may have been in their various walks of life, but yet who have not occupied prominent positions therein. As, however, in the course of their researches the committee, to whom I am indebted for the greater portion of the details of this volume, have secured information relating to a few of the older members, I place such particulars before the reader.

The first I will mention is James Kirk, the father of our present oldest member. Mr. Kirk was born in St. Andrews, Fifeshire, on St. Andrew's day, 1794, and came to St. John in 1816, and immediately became a member of the Society. He carried on a very extensive shipping business, and at one time had interests in as many as forty vessels. He was twice married, first to Barbara, daughter of George Matthew, and afterwards to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Kerr, of Economy, Nova Scotia. He died in May, 1873. Mr. Kirk was Secretary of the Society for two years, 1823 and 1824.

The Reverend W. T. Wishart, a native of Edinburgh, came to St. John about 1840, and joined the Society in 1842. It was said that he belonged to a family of high standing, and that he was entitled to a barony. Mr. Wishart was minister of St. Stephen's Church at the time when the church occupied the lot now known as Breeze's Corner. He was a highly educated man and an eloquent preacher, and it is doubtful whether a more popular lecturer was ever heard in St. John. He expressed views with regard to baptism and the observance of the Lord's day which brought him into conflict with the church courts, and he was deposed from the ministry. Many of the leading people of St. John were attached to him and followed his teaching, and subsequently to leaving St. Stephen's he held services in the Mechanics' Institute, and after his death the work was carried on by the Reverend Mr. McNair. When Mr. Wishart died a plot of ground in Fernhill Cemetery was

purchased and Mr. Wishart was buried in the centre, and some of his supporters and friends have been buried around him. Mr. Wishart married a Miss Morton, of Nova Scotia, and left no children. The following is a copy of the inscription on his monument :

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM THOMAS WISHART,

Who was born in Edinburgh, June 9, 1809,
and died in St. John, N. B., Jan. 12, 1853.

He was ordained by the Church of Scotland in 1838, and deposed by it in 1846. His aim was to be an able minister of the New Testament, not of the letter, but of the spirit, for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.

This monument was erected by a few friends and admirers of the deceased.

Robert Foulis, believed to have been a native of Fifeshire, came to St. John early in life and joined the Society in 1822. He possessed much ability in the domain of natural philosophy, and was a regular lecturer on such subjects as chemistry and mechanics in the courses formerly yearly delivered in the Mechanics' Institute. He was a man of original ideas and resources, and in particular invented the steam fog whistle, which, with some modern adaptations, is still in use at the entrance to the harbor. He died about thirty years ago.

Dr. William Livingstone came from Stirlingshire, where he belonged to a good family. He entered the Society in 1862, and was First Vice-President in 1869. He practised here for many years as a physician and surgeon. Whatever opinions Dr. Livingstone held upon any subject were sure to be of a pronounced character, and his views frequently found expression in letters to the public prints. The following instance of his strong feelings is related: He lived in a house at the corner of Charlotte and Duke streets upon which was a

flag-pole ; he was violently opposed to confederation, and on the first anniversary of Dominion day he raised the British flag half-mast high and upside down ; a large crowd collected around his house and insisted upon his pulling the flag down, and not flying it in that manner, and to this demand he was compelled to yield. He was a prominent politician, and on more than one occasion was a candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly, but was never successful. He died in 1875.

Peter Duff, who became a member of the Society in 1829, and was its secretary for four years, beginning with the year 1834, was the son of a soldier in one of the Highland Regiments which drew lots of land in York County. Mr. Duff came to St. John and established himself in the dry goods business ; he was very successful, and was at one period the leading man in that line of business in the city. Later he became engaged in shipping, and eventually failed and removed to the United States. He published a work on book-keeping, which, for a long time was the standard hand-book on that subject, both in the Provinces and the United States. A large number of the later leading dry goods and other merchants received their training in his establishment. The late Hon. Charles Duff, Judge of the Supreme Court, was a brother.

Joseph W. Lawrence, who joined the Society in 1839, was born in St. John in 1818. His father, Alexander Lawrence, was a native of Scotland, and entered the Society in the last mentioned year. He was a cabinet maker, and the son was bred to the same business, which he followed for fifty-one years. The educational advantages in the province then were small compared with the present time, but Mr. Lawrence, by close application, rose superior to them, and from early years evinced a decided taste for general reading and public debate. He became a strong platform speaker, had a clear, ringing voice, and possessed the faculty of arresting and holding the attention of his audience. He took a lively interest in political affairs, and, prior to confederation, was twice elected to represent his native city in the Provincial Legislature. He took an active part in opposition to that

movement, yet after its accomplishment he laid aside his personal views and assisted in solving the questions of the day and was appointed to several positions of responsibility. Unfortunately his hearing became very much impaired and prevented him from taking the prominent position in debate and higher politics which his ability and acquirements would otherwise have secured for him. He possessed to an eminent degree, historical and antiquarian tastes, and in his latter years in semi-retirement from public affairs, devoted himself assiduously to the collection of information concerning the history of the city and province. He was the most prominent of the founders of the New Brunswick Historical Society, and was the life of that body until his decease. That Society showed its gratitude for his work by obtaining a fine oil portrait of him from the brush of John Miles, R. A. C. Occasionally Mr. Lawrence emerged from his retirement to address the people personally or through the press; but his life for many years was one of quiet and enjoyable devotion to his historical researches till his death, which took place on the 6th of November, 1892.

Alexander Balloch, who became a member of the Society in 1862, was a native of Rothesay, Isle of Bute. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, but retired early in life and settled in this city, and successfully engaged in insurance business. He married a Miss Carrington. Mr. Balloch was one of the prominent Scotsmen in the city; he was for many years grand master of the Masonic body in this Province before the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and was a prominent member of St. Andrew's Church.

The Historical Committee have not been able to obtain any information relating to Alexander McLeod, who, in the publication of the constitution and lists of officers and members issued in 1881, is bracketed with William Black as President for the year 1823, nor as to the reason for the office being apparently vested in two members at the one time. It is noticeable that this is the only occasion on which Mr. McLeod's name appears in the list of officers. He joined the Society in 1815.

It would be both improper and unadvisable to refer in any detail to the charitable work of the Society. Many sad and interesting cases have, however, been included in this important department which has been carried on continuously through the century. The proper pride of the Scot is very often exhibited, as in the following instance, which consists of a letter from an applicant, and which may with perfect propriety be quoted :

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 15, 18—.

MR. WHITE :

Sir :—I am about to ask you what I never thought I would have to do. I first must tell you that my husband is sick, and I have eight children and no way to support them. My rent is due, \$30. I have to move and cannot until I pay it, and I have no friends here to help me. I am from Scotland and I have no one here belonging to me ; now you will wonder why I am sending to you, so I will tell you ; I was telling a lady about my trouble and she told me that there was a fund in town to help the Scotch and no one would know that I had applied to any one, and she said she was sure I would get help. Well, I tried not to do it, but when I seen that my husband was not getting better, and I had no money and no where to go, I had to do this. The lady told me it was you that I was to apply to. My husband is a good workman and could go to work to-morrow morning if he was able to go to work, as it seems the most dreadful thing to ask for charity, and if you want to know anything about my husband, or me, you can find out by Mr. —. Now Mr. White if you cannot do anything for me, you will please just say no, as I would not have any one know for my childrens' sake, for this is a hard thing to do. My husband does not know I am doing this, but I knew that I would have to go out on the street.

Respectfully,

In bringing this labor of love to a conclusion, I do so with possibly more than ordinary brevity. The contents of the volume are such as do not call for any lengthened recapitulation, and there is no need for formally setting out those manlier qualities that I think are characteristic of our nation, and which are fully incidentally illustrated in these pages. And, whilst we should not be on the surest foundation were we to assume that the Scottish character is immaculate, yet we may fairly take for granted that such virtues as self-respect, sense of duty, thrift, industry and love of country combine to make

a man solicitous for his good name and fame, and perhaps, further, the proportion of Scotsmen that fall into need, or unfortunately into crime, compares favorably with that of other nationalities. An interesting, and at the same time, amusing illustration of this is the following: At a census taking of the prison population confined in the maritime penitentiary, the nearest approach to a Scotsman that could be found in the whole number was one, who, when asked what his nationality was, answered "I am a Scotchman;" and, on being further questioned as to where he was born, cheerfully replied "in the north of Ireland, sir!"

We will, I am sure, be pardoned if we express the hope that the useful work of the Society—respectable although it has already become for years—is but in its infancy, and that generations of Scotia's sons and their descendants yet unborn may continue to rise in virtuous and unbroken succession, at once reflecting honor on the land of their birth or descent, and lustre on that of their adoption—our own Canadian home.

In this spirit may we not apply in a far-reaching sense, undreamt of by the author himself, the concluding lines of one of his grandest efforts:

"O Thou! who poured the patriotic tide
That streamed through Wallace's undaunted heart;
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part,
(The patriot's God, peculiarly Thou art,
His friend, inspirer, guardian and reward!)
O never, never Scotia's realm desert;
But still the patriot and the patriot bard,
In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard."



I. ALLEN JACK.

POSTHUMOUS NOTE.

The preceding pages have acquired an additional, though subdued interest, from the fact that the editor entered into his rest whilst they were passing through the press. Dr. Jack died on Sunday, the 5th of April, 1903. The writer of this posthumous note knows from personal intercourse and intimate association with him in the accumulation of the materials for this work, and during its preparation, how closely it lay to his heart, and what gratification it would have afforded him to have seen it in the hands of the Society and its friends. For, of all his literary efforts, this was at once the largest and, as he himself considered, the most important that had issued from his pen. The reader of this history will see traces on every page of the peculiar fitness of the editor for his task. He brought a keen interest to bear upon his labors, and his facile pen was speeded at every turn by a wealth of reminiscent material that left him no rival. One illustration will suffice : So far reaching was this peculiar qualification, that although the Society was founded in 1798—one hundred and five years ago—Dr. Jack's memory included a personal recollection of the Honorable William Black, who was Secretary in 1801. Whilst the ordering of Providence precluded Dr. Jack from seeing his work given to the world, it is a matter of lively satisfaction to the members of the Society that their talented historian lived to substantially complete his task.

From the year 1895 the writer is largely responsible for the arrangement of the work. This note is added at the request of the Publication Committee.

St. John, N. B., 1st August, 1903.

J. ROY CAMPBELL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

1798.

(Styled PREAMBLE in 1849.)

AS every institution calculated for the charitable relief and assistance of our fellow-creatures in distress is commendable, and as people falling into want and misfortune in any part of the world remote from the place of their nativity are naturally ready to apply for aid to those originally from the same country, the natives of Scotland and their descendants in the City of St. John have agreed to form themselves into a Society, the principal design of which is to keep in readiness a sum of money for the above laudable purpose; and the more effectually to carry this design into execution they have established the following rules for their regulation and government.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 8TH MARCH, 1798.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS.

SECTION I.

Of the Name and Seal of the Society.

The Society shall be known and distinguished as "THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK," and the Seal now used by the Society, viz. : a Silver Seal with a Thistle and Crown, and the Motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," shall be continued, subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned.

SECTION II.

Of Members—Their Qualification and Election.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—None but Scotchmen, and their descendants, shall be admitted as members of the Society.

(215)

ELECTION.—Resident candidates shall be proposed by one or more Members of the Society. Candidates shall make application on the regular form provided by the Society, which shall be referred to a Committee consisting of the Presidents and the first and second Vice-Presidents, who shall inquire into the descent and character of the candidate, and report at the next Quarterly Meeting, when his election shall be determined by a two-thirds majority of the ballots cast. In no case can a candidate be elected at the meeting at which he is proposed.

I.....of.....
by occupation.....do hereby apply for admission
into THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN, N. B. My qualification
for Membership is as follows :
.....
.....

.....*Candidate.*
Proposed by.....

We beg to report that having inquired into the descent and character
of.....we find
.....
.....

.....*President.*
.....*1st Vice-President.*
.....*2nd Vice-President.*

ENTRANCE FEE.—Every member, when elected, shall immediately subscribe the Rules, and pay into the hands of the Secretary a sum of money, not less than Two Dollars, as an entrance fee.

HONORARY MEMBERS.—Honorary Members shall consist of gentlemen—natives of Scotland or descendants—who do not reside in the city but have become contributors and benefactors to the Society of not less than Five Dollars.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Life Members shall consist of those entitled to admission into this Society, who deposit in the hands of the Secretary a sum of money, not less than Forty Dollars. They shall always have a right to take part in the business of the Society, and shall, with their own consent, be always eligible to its Offices.

CERTIFICATES.—All Honorary and Life Members shall be furnished with a Certificate of their admission, under the Society's Seal, signed by the President and Secretary.

Any resident Member of the Society, in good standing and not in arrears, may, upon written application to the President, stating his intention to remove from the City, obtain a Certificate, signed by the President and Secretary and under the Seal of the Society, in form following, viz. :

"SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY;

Saint John, New Brunswick.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *A. B.* has been a regular Member of THE SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SAINT JOHN, N. B., during the last — years; and being about to remove from this City, is recommended to the favorable consideration of all similar Societies, and of Scotchmen everywhere."

SECTION III.

Of the Officers of the Society and their Duties.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.—The Office-Bearers of the Society shall be a President, first and second Vice-Presidents, Chaplain, Historian, Treasurer, Secretary, two Marshals, two Auditors (who shall examine and report on the Treasurer's accounts for Annual Meeting, Treasurer to close his yearly accounts before the 1st of November), and a Committee of Charity of three Members, who shall severally be elected, by nomination and ballot, from among the resident or life Members at the quarterly meeting in November, and be installed and enter upon the duties of their respective offices at the Anniversary Meeting on St. Andrew's day. To constitute an election each officer must receive more than half of the votes cast.

When more than two candidates are in the field, and neither has a plurality of all the votes cast, the lowest on the poll shall be struck off and a new ballot taken, and should the second ballot have a similar result, the lowest shall again be dropped; this process to continue until there are only two candidates before the meeting.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President shall, when he is present, preside in all the Meetings of the Society, preserve order, put the question, and declare the decision. He shall call a Special Meeting of the Society whenever he shall judge

it proper, or upon the requisition of any ten Members, made in writing. He shall appoint the place of all Meetings, and shall sign all orders on the Treasurer.

DUTY OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—The duties specified in the foregoing clause shall, in the absence of the President, devolve on the first Vice-President, and in his absence on the second Vice-President.

DUTY OF THE CHAPLAIN.—The Chaplain shall attend the Meetings, and perform such duties as become the dignity and well-being of the Society.

DUTY OF THE HISTORIAN.—The duty of the Historian shall be to collect notes and records of matters and events relating to the Society, its history, and its members, which, in the opinion of the Historian, are worthy of preservation, and to enter the same in a book or books to be provided by the Society, and to lay such book or books on the table at the quarterly meetings of the Society.

DUTY OF THE TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall have the custody of the money, bonds, and other securities of the Society, and shall keep regular accounts of his receipts and expenditures, in suitable books provided for that purpose. He shall, at each Quarterly Meeting, produce his books for inspection and examination. All money paid by him must be by orders signed by the President ; or, in his absence, the first Vice-President ; or, in the absence of both, by the second Vice-President ; or, in their absence, by the Committee of Charity.

DUTY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall have the custody of all the records, journals, seal, snuff-boxes, and other badges of the Society. He shall make a regular entry of all the proceedings at each Quarterly and Special Meeting, with the names of the Members present ; keep a list of the Members of the Society, and an account of the fees and dues that accrue ; shall collect the same and hand the amounts to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall notify the resident and life Members of all Meetings of the Society, and appoint a messenger for the delivery of the notices.

DUTY OF THE MARSHAL.—The Marshal, under the direction of the President, shall superintend the wearing and adjustment of the badges of the Office-Bearers and Members, and direct the processions of the Society.

DUTY OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—The Committee of Charity shall consist of three Members, who shall inquire into the claims, character, and circumstances of all such as apply for aid from the Society, whose circumstances are not known to the President or Vice-Presidents, and shall recommend such for relief as they find fit objects for the Society's bounty.

WHO SHALL VOTE OR BE ELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE.—No Member shall be entitled to vote in the election of any officer, or be eligible to be elected to any office in this Society, until all his dues to the Society have been paid.

SECTION IV.

Of the Meetings and General Business.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—The Society shall hold four Quarterly Meetings every year, viz. : on the first Thursday in February, May, August and November, at half-past seven o'clock.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—At all meetings of the Society, after the President or Vice-President has taken the Chair, the Rules shall be laid on the table for the perusal of the Members, and nothing shall be talked of but the business of the Society while the President keeps the Chair. Whoever offends against this Rule, after having been once reprimanded from the Chair, shall forfeit twenty-five cents for the use of the Society.

The following shall be the Order of Business, viz. :

1. ROLL CALL.
2. READING OF MINUTES.
3. PROPOSING CANDIDATES.
4. COLLECTING DUES.
5. REPORTS OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.
6. ELECTION OF CANDIDATES.
7. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
8. NEW BUSINESS.
9. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

ORDER OF SPEAKING.—Every Member shall address the presiding officer, and no member shall speak more than once on the same subject, except by leave from the Chair, or to explain.

MODE OF DECISION.—The President, after discussion, shall put the question to vote, and in all cases a majority shall decide.

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO SERVE AS OFFICE-BEARERS.—Any Member being elected to the office of President and refusing to act, shall forfeit Five Dollars; Vice-Presidents, Four Dollars; and all other Officers Two Dollars each, for the use of the Society; provided such Member so refusing has not served in the same office immediately preceding the election.

DEATH, RESIGNATION, OR REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.—If any of the Officers should die, resign, or remove from the Province during the year for which they were elected, the members present at the next Quarterly Meeting shall elect others in their room for the remainder of the year.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.—On the death of a Member of the Society, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall, with the consent of the friends of the deceased, direct the Secretary to summon a special gathering of the Society for the purpose of attending the funeral; and on that day cause the flag of the Society to be displayed at half-mast.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—As the benevolent views of the Society will be greatly promoted by a social intercourse among the members, the Society shall hold an Anniversary Meeting on St. Andrew's day. The arrangements for the day to be decided by a majority of the votes at the Quarterly Meeting preceding the Anniversary.

PENALTY FOR NEGLECTING TO WEAR ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.—Every Member who shall appear at the Anniversary Meeting without a St. Andrew's Cross on his left breast shall forfeit Five Shillings for the use of the Society. When St. Andrew's day happens on Sunday, the first day of December shall be observed as the Festival.

SECTION V.**Funds.**

SURPLUS FUNDS TO BE LENT ON GOOD SECURITY.—As charity for the relief of those in want is principally intended by this undertaking all the money which from time to time shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, shall be used and applied to the best advantage for promoting that design; and if at any time there shall be more money in the stock than the present exigencies of the poor require, the Treasurer, at the desire and by request of the Society at any General or Quarterly Meeting, shall lend out the same at interest, on good security for the payment thereof, for any time not exceeding one year; which security shall be taken in the corporate name of the Society.

HOW THIS CHARITY IS TO BE APPLIED.—The Charity of the Society shall be applied in the following manner, viz., the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, or, in their absence, the Committee of Charity, shall have power to draw orders on the Treasurer for the time being, payable to such poor persons as they shall judge proper objects of the Society's charity, which the Treasurer shall immediately pay; provided always, that none but natives of Scotland and their descendants, and the widows of natives of Scotland, or the widows of descendants of natives of Scotland, shall be entitled to any part of this charity; provided also, that the sums so drawn for do not exceed two pounds to any one person during one quarter. Any larger sums required for the relief of the distressed to be applied for at the Quarterly Meeting of the Society, when the Members present shall decide by vote the amount to be given; provided the same do not exceed five pounds to any one person.

SECTION VI.**Dues.**

Every resident Member of the Society shall pay quarterly into the hands of the Secretary a sum of money not less than sixty cents as dues; and any Member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his dues for two years, provided he has been called upon or notified to that effect, shall be considered as

having withdrawn himself from the Society, and the Secretary may erase his name from the list of Members.

EXEMPTION FROM ARREARAGES.—Any Member, however, whom a majority of the Members present at any November meeting should consider in indigent circumstances, or unable to pay up arrearages, may be forgiven the same and continued as a Member on paying the current dues.

SECTION VII.

Constitution and How to be Altered.

This Constitution shall be deemed the fundamental Articles and Rules of the Society, and shall not be altered otherwise than by the consent of at least two-thirds of the Members regularly met at a Quarterly Meeting; provided also, that any Member proposing an amendment or change, shall give at least three months previous notice in writing and lodge the same with the Secretary, who shall notify each member of the nature thereof.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

27° VICTORIÆ, CAP. XXX.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAINT
ANDREWS SOCIETY OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Section.

1. Title of Corporation, in whom vested.
2. Duty of the "Trustees."

Section.

3. Property of Society not liable for private debts.
4. Powers, etc., of Trustees; proviso.

Passed 11th April, 1864.

WHEREAS THE SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, was established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for benevolent purposes, and has been ever since in existence, and it is deemed expedient that their property should be protected by an Act of the Legislature ;—

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows :

1. That the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the said Society for the time being, and their successors who shall be from time to time elected according to the rules of the said Society, shall be and are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick."

2. That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John to hold all such property, real and personal, as may be placed in their hands by the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick, and to apply the same, and the interest, rents and profits thereof, according to the direction of the said Society, expressed at any meeting or meetings which shall be held according to the rules of the Society.

3. That no member of the Society shall have any share or interest in the said property, so that the same may be sold or encumbered by him, or seized or taken under execution or other process, or liable to his debts or engagements.

4. That the said "The Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick," shall have a common seal, and may sell and acquire property, make and enter into agreements, sue and be sued, and have all other powers incident to a Corporation, so far as may be necessary for carrying out the objects of this enactment ; provided that the real estate which the said Corporation may hold at any one time shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in value.

BEQUESTS.

The Lauchlan Donaldson Fund. \$5,032.59.

The Annual Dividend to be applied "For the relief of Scotch persons, or persons of Scotch descent, residing in the City and County of St. John, requiring such aid, and to be distributed in sums not exceeding Six Pounds to any one person in any one year."

The Robert Keltie Bequest. \$400.00.

"To the Saint Andrew's Charitable Society of the City of Saint John I give and bequeath the sum of four hundred dollars."

The John Wishart Bequest. \$250.00.

"The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to the office-bearers for the time being of St. Andrew's Society of Saint John, with a view of increasing the benevolent and charitable objects of that institution."

The Robert Milligan Bequest. \$300.00.

"The sum of three hundred dollars to be applied towards the purchase or erection of a building for a home or headquarters for said Society, or towards the purchase of the site therefor."

Forms for Testamentary Gifts to the Society.

I give and devise to the Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, all that certain lot of land (describing it) ; or,

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, the sum of.....dollars ; or,

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Saint Andrews Society of Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, that certain leasehold premises (describing it).

In Memory of

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,	GORDON GILCHRIST,
WILLIAM PAGAN,	JOHN INNES,
FRANCIS GILBERT,	JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN BLACK,	JOHN PAUL,
COLIN CAMPBELL,	JOHN STOBO,
GEORGE M'CALL,	JAMES M'DONALD,
WILLIAM DONALD,	WILLIAM KENNEDY,
JAMES GRIGÓR,	WILLIAM DONALDSON, JR.
JAMES SCOULLAR,	WILLIAM THAIN,
JOHN M'LEOD,	JAMES H. LAMB,
DAVID BLAIR,	CHARLES M'PHERSON,
HUGH JOHNSTON,	JAMES PEARSON,
ANDREW KINNEAR,	DONALD M'KAY,
JOHN L. VENNER,	JOHN COLVILL,
WILLIAM THOMSON,	ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
ROBERT REID,	ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
ALEXANDER REID,	WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
ARTHUR DINGWALL,	JOHN THOMSON,
THOMAS REID,	ALEXANDER BLACK,
WILLIAM DONALDSON, SR.	JAMES FRASER,
RICHARD LONGMUIR,	DUNCAN M'LEOD,
ANGUS M'KAY,	ROBERT GUTHRIE,
DAVID BEVERIDGE,	JOHN SMITH,
GEORGE MATTHEW,	WILLIAM LORAIN,
	PETER BLAIR,

MEMBERS IN 1798,

THE YEAR OF THE FOUNDATION OF

St. Andrew's Society

OF

ST. JOHN, N. B.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

[The names of deceased and resigned members are printed in italics.]

A

<i>Allan, Dr. John</i>	1815	<i>Anderson, M. J.</i>	1854
<i>Anderson, Archibald</i>	1817	<i>Anderson, Alexander</i>	1854
<i>Armstrong, Israel</i>	1823	<i>Ames, Horace T.</i>	1854
<i>Alexander, James</i>	1824	<i>Aiton, James</i>	1855
<i>Abel, Thomas McK</i>	1826	<i>Austin, M. D.</i>	1855
<i>Allan, Thomas</i>	1829	<i>Alexander, George</i>	1855
<i>Adams, James</i>	1834	<i>Anderson, Benjamin</i>	1857
<i>Andrew, Rev. William</i>	1837	<i>Alves, Rev. William</i>	1857
<i>Adam, James</i>	1837	<i>Allan, James</i>	1858
<i>Alexander, John</i>	1838	<i>Allan, Robert</i>	1858
<i>Alexander, James</i>	1838	<i>Aitken, Robert A.</i>	1863
<i>Allan, James</i>	1838	<i>Anderson, Alexander</i>	1873
<i>Adams, William</i>	1839	<i>Austin, H. A.</i>	1873
<i>Allan, Robert</i>	1841	<i>Adam, James</i>	1873
<i>Allan, Thomas</i>	1846	<i>Armstrong, Frank</i>	1878
<i>Armstrong, Archibald</i>	1847	<i>Armstrong, James</i>	1878
<i>Armstrong, R. S.</i>	1850	<i>Allan, Harris</i>	1883
<i>Armstrong, Joseph</i>	1850	<i>Allison, John C.</i>	1892
<i>Abercromby, R. W.</i>	1851	<i>Allison, F. O.</i>	1898
<i>Anderson, J. M.</i>	1851		

B

<i>Black, John</i>	1798	<i>Burns, Rev. Dr. George</i>	1818
<i>Blair, David</i>	1798	<i>Boyne, Thomas</i>	1818
<i>Blair, Peter</i>	1798	<i>Boyd, Dr. John</i>	1820
<i>Beveridge, David</i>	1798	<i>Boyle, Dr. Alexander</i>	1822
<i>Black, Alexander</i>	1798	<i>Black, James</i>	1822
<i>Booth, John</i>	1799	<i>Brown, John</i>	1823
<i>Black, Hon. William</i>	1800	<i>Black, Robert</i>	1824
<i>Barr, William</i>	1804	<i>Burns, John</i>	1827
<i>Brown, Dr.</i>	1804	<i>Balloch, Alexander</i>	1829
<i>Black, John, jr.</i>	1812	<i>Bell, Joseph</i>	1831
<i>Bremner, James C. F.</i>	1813	<i>Barbour, Robert</i>	1831
<i>Bernie, John</i>	1813	<i>Bell, James</i>	1832
<i>Burns, James</i>	1814	<i>Barr, G. E.</i>	1834
<i>Bernie, Peter</i>	1814	<i>Buchanan, J. H.</i>	1834
<i>Barr, William</i>	1814	<i>Bowes, William</i>	1836
<i>Black, John</i>	1816	<i>Boyd, J. William</i>	1837

<i>Bell, John</i>	1837	<i>Brown, James</i>	1878
<i>Barr, Thomas G</i>	1838	<i>Brown, Robert W.</i>	1878
<i>Buchanan, James</i>	1839	<i>Buchanan, John</i>	1878
<i>Bannerman, Donald</i>	1841	<i>Binning, Alexander</i>	1879
<i>Brass, Thomas</i>	1841	<i>Bell, John H.</i>	1880
<i>Bryden, John</i>	1843	<i>Barnes, R. R.</i>	1881
<i>Barber, James</i>	1843	<i>Bruce, Rev. George, D. D.</i>	1884
<i>Bowes, Archibald G.</i>	1847	<i>Barber, Wm. J.</i>	1884
<i>Brown, John P.</i>	1848	<i>Baillie, Charles</i>	1885
<i>Burns, Captain P.</i>	1851	<i>Bruce, M. F., M. D.</i>	1886
<i>Bouman, John</i>	1851	<i>Brown, R. A. C.</i>	1891
<i>Bell, Joseph</i>	1852	<i>Benvie, David S.</i>	1891
<i>Brass, E. I.</i>	1857	<i>Bell, Charles W.</i>	1892
<i>Boyd, J. Edward</i>	1860	<i>Brass, William W.</i>	1892
<i>Brass, Joseph W. T.</i>	1861	<i>Boyd, B. C. Barclay</i>	1893
<i>Balloch, Alexander</i>	1862	<i>Barr, Frederick H.</i>	1893
<i>Baxter, James, M. D.</i>	1863	<i>Burgess, Rev. James</i>	1893
<i>Beveridge, James</i>	1866	<i>Barnes, Eustace</i>	1894
<i>Burns, William M.</i>	1867	<i>Burpee, Francis F.</i>	1895
<i>Barnes, James E.</i>	1870	<i>Baxter, J. B. M.</i>	1895
<i>Black, W. A.</i>	1871	<i>Blair, Hon. A. G.</i>	1895
<i>Brown, W. R.</i>	1873	<i>Burpee, Isaac</i>	1896
<i>Bennet, J., Ph. D.</i>	1873	<i>Brown, Horace C.</i>	1899
<i>Barr, James</i>	1873	<i>Brodie, E. S.</i>	1901
<i>Brundage, Thomas</i>	1877	<i>Brodie, F. Neil</i>	1901
<i>Barber, Keith A.</i>	1878	<i>Burpee, John S.</i>	1901
<i>Budge, Benjamin</i>	1878	<i>Ballentine, Robert T.</i>	1902

C

<i>Campbell, William</i>	1798	<i>Crookshank, Andrew</i>	1822
<i>Campbell, Colin</i>	1798	<i>Cook, Dr. Henry</i>	1822
<i>Colvill, John</i>	1798	<i>Chisholm, Hugh</i>	1823
<i>Crookshank, Robert W.</i>	1798	<i>Crookshank, R. W., jr.,</i>	1823
<i>Crookshank, Andrew</i>	1798	<i>Crear, John</i>	1823
<i>Colthart, Robert</i>	1800	<i>Crookshank, James</i>	1824
<i>Cross, William</i>	1804	<i>Cameron, Donald A.</i>	1827
<i>Campbell, Colin, jr.</i>	1809	<i>Cook, John</i>	1828
<i>Currie, John</i>	1814	<i>Chestnut, Robert</i>	1828
<i>Coates, George</i>	1814	<i>Clark, Robert</i>	1831
<i>Campbell, Angus</i>	1815	<i>Crookshank, Charles</i>	1834
<i>Cameron, Ewen</i>	1819	<i>Corbet, W. J.</i>	1837
<i>Cunningham, John</i>	1820	<i>Campbell, Alexander</i>	1837
<i>Campbell, John M.</i>	1820	<i>Chisholm, Hugh</i>	1837
<i>Campbell, John G.</i>	1820	<i>Chisholm, Hugh</i>	1839
<i>Carson, John</i>	1821	<i>Cross, Colin E.</i>	1839
<i>Campbell, John</i>	1821	<i>Crookshank, R. W.</i>	1840

<i>Crookshank, J. C.</i>	1840	<i>Chisholm, Peter</i>	1873
<i>Crookshank, A. G.</i>	1842	<i>Cruikshank, Homer S.</i>	1874
<i>Chisholm, Hugh</i>	1842	<i>Crookshank, George</i>	1874
<i>Coulthart, William</i>	1845	<i>Caie, John M.</i>	1875
<i>Clapperton, Thomas</i>	1846	<i>Campbell, Ephraim</i>	1878
<i>Cruikshank, Robert</i>	1847	<i>Caldwell, George B.</i>	1878
<i>Campbell, Robert</i>	1849	<i>Cameron, Charles K.</i>	1878
<i>Campbell, Alexander</i>	1849	<i>Campbell, Rev. J. Roy, D. D.</i>	1879
<i>Cuming, M. A.</i>	1854	<i>Crawford, Hugh</i>	1879
<i>Clinch, R. T.</i>	1854	<i>Cameron, Robert K</i>	1879
<i>Cockburn, James</i>	1854	<i>Cameron, J. R.</i>	1881
<i>Cowie, Alexander</i>	1854	<i>Cameron, M. J.</i>	1882
<i>Campbell, J. T.</i>	1854	<i>Campbell, Peter</i>	1882
<i>Carmichael, D.</i>	1856	<i>Collier, W. E.</i>	1882
<i>Cook, Archibald</i>	1858	<i>Christie, Wm.</i>	1882
<i>Cameron, John</i>	1858	<i>Crookshank, A. O.</i>	1887
<i>Cornack, Peter</i>	1861	<i>Crookshank, John</i>	1887
<i>Caldwell, David</i>	1861	<i>Campbell, J. Roy</i>	1889
<i>Christie, James, M. D.</i>	1863	<i>Carmichael, Jas. L.</i>	1889
<i>Cameron, James R.</i>	1866	<i>Carmichael, Donald</i>	1892
<i>Caie, Rev. George J., D. D.</i>	1866	<i>Campbell, Rev. George M.</i> ...	1892
<i>Currie, John</i>	1867	<i>Cruikshank, Alexander</i>	1893
<i>Carrittle, T. W., M. D.</i>	1869	<i>Cole, Horace W.</i>	1896
<i>Cowan, John</i>	1870	<i>Caldwell, Bruce M.</i>	1899
<i>Cameron, Rev. R. J.</i>	1871	<i>Campbell, W. H.</i>	1900
<i>Chisholm, Captain H. W.</i> ...	1871	<i>Campbell, Rev. George M.</i> ...	1902
<i>Cruikshank, James F.</i>	1873	<i>Cruikshank, R. C.</i>	1902
<i>Chisholm, D. P.</i>	1873	<i>Crockett, A. Pierce, M. D.</i> ...	1903
<i>Cameron, William D.</i>	1873	<i>Cruikshank, William</i>	1903
<i>Collier, William S.</i>	1873	<i>Campbell, John D.</i>	1903

D

<i>Donald, William</i>	1798	<i>Dobey, William</i>	1825
<i>Dingwall, Arthur</i>	1798	<i>Dobie, William H.</i>	1829
<i>Donaldson, William, sr.</i> ...	1798	<i>Duff, Peter</i>	1829
<i>Donaldson, William, jr.</i> ...	1798	<i>Douglas, Robert</i>	1829
<i>Donaldson, John</i>	1802	<i>Davidson, William</i>	1837
<i>Davidson, William</i>	1803	<i>Dunn, John</i>	1838
<i>Drew, Joseph</i>	1803	<i>Douglas, Thomas</i>	1839
<i>Donaldson, Lauchlan</i>	1807	<i>Davidson, Thomas</i>	1842
<i>Durham, Alexander</i>	1819	<i>Davidson, Hugh</i>	1846
<i>Davidson, Peter</i>	1819	<i>Davidson, James</i>	1847
<i>Duncan, William</i>	1819	<i>Davidson, S. B.</i>	1848
<i>Davidson, Andrew</i>	1822	<i>Duff, Hon. Charles</i>	1849
<i>Duffus, Peter</i>	1822	<i>Donald, Rev. William, D. D.</i>	1849
<i>Darrah, W. H.</i>	1823	<i>Duncan, Charles</i>	1854
<i>Duncan, John</i>	1824	<i>Disbrow, Rev. J. W.</i>	1858

<i>Dyall, James</i>	1858	<i>Dodds, Andrew</i>	1878
<i>Douglas, Peter</i>	1860	<i>Dean, Geo.</i>	1886
<i>Dodds, Charles</i>	1863	<i>Duthie, David</i>	1889
<i>Dustan, George Gordon</i>	1863	<i>Donald, Louis</i>	1889
<i>Davidson, William J.</i>	1866	<i>Duff, Arthur M.</i>	1892
<i>Duncan, R. R.</i>	1873	<i>Dunning, Thomas</i>	1893
<i>Donald, John H.</i>	1873	<i>Dunn, John R.</i>	1895
<i>Dick, John M.</i>	1873	<i>Doig, D. B.</i>	1896
<i>Dunbar, Robert</i>	1876	<i>Doig, Frederick</i>	1903
<i>Duncan, Archibald</i>	1878		

E

<i>Edmond, Alexander</i>	1813	<i>Eagles, Charles</i>	1851
<i>Eggar, Robert</i>	1815	<i>Ewing, William</i>	1854
<i>Ewing, John</i>	1820	<i>Ewing, C. A. E.</i>	1856
<i>Emslie, William W.</i>	1822	<i>Edgar, George</i>	1861
<i>Eagles, William</i>	1823	<i>Edwards, Robert A.</i>	1873
<i>Emslie, Charles</i>	1830	<i>Edwards, John A.</i>	1873
<i>Emslie, John</i>	1830	<i>Edgar, Joseph</i>	1873
<i>Ewing, Patrick</i>	1834	<i>Earle, T. J. O., M. D.</i>	1873
<i>Emslie, William G.</i>	1845	<i>Edwards, M. B.</i>	1874
<i>Eagles, Edward</i>	1847	<i>Ellis John</i>	1886

F

<i>Fraser, James</i>	1798	<i>Fleming, George</i>	1871
<i>Fraser, William</i>	1816	<i>Fiske, J. M. C., M. D.</i>	1871
<i>Fife, Robert D.</i>	1820	<i>Fraser, John</i>	1873
<i>Foulis, Robert</i>	1822	<i>Forbes, Edwin</i>	1873
<i>Frew, Archibald</i>	1823	<i>Fleming, William</i>	1878
<i>Flitt, James</i>	1825	<i>Fraser, Thomas</i>	1878
<i>Fraser, James, jr</i>	1831	<i>Fleming, James</i>	1878
<i>Forsyth, George</i>	1832	<i>Fleming, Robert</i>	1878
<i>Fleming, George</i>	1837	<i>Firth, Walker C.</i>	1879
<i>Fraser, Archibald</i>	1839	<i>Finlay, Andrew</i>	1882
<i>Frith, John</i>	1846	<i>Fotheringham, Rev. T. F.</i>	1884
<i>Ferguson, David</i>	1846	<i>Falconer, Wm</i>	1885
<i>Fleming, William C.</i>	1848	<i>Forrest, John J.</i>	1886
<i>Forster, C. V.</i>	1849	<i>Fraser, Wm. J.</i>	1889
<i>Ferguson, Francis</i>	1853	<i>Fullerton, Rev. Thomas F.</i>	1890
<i>Ferrie, Rev. William</i>	1853	<i>Fraser, J. Fenwick</i>	1892
<i>Firth, Captain William</i>	1853	<i>Ferguson, Jas. R.</i>	1892
<i>Forsyth, James</i>	1854	<i>Forbes, Wm. J.</i>	1892
<i>Fleming, John</i>	1856	<i>Fleming, James</i>	1893
<i>Finlay, Robert</i>	1858	<i>Fraser, John W.</i>	1894
<i>Forbes, Hon. J. Gordon</i>	1861	<i>Ferguson, Clarence H.</i>	1895
<i>Ferguson, John</i>	1862	<i>Fraser, Rev. D. J., LL. D.</i>	1897
<i>Finlay, Thomas</i>	1870	<i>Forbes, Homer D.</i>	1903
<i>Forster, W. D.</i>	1870	<i>Fraser, Fred. W.</i>	1903

G

<i>Gilbert, Francis</i>	1798	<i>Glover, R. A.</i>	1853
<i>Grigor, James</i>	1798	<i>Graham, John</i>	1853
<i>Gilchrist, Gordon</i>	1798	<i>Gibbon, William H.</i>	1856
<i>Guthrie, Robert</i>	1798	<i>Grant, J. M.</i>	1858
<i>Gillis, Archibald</i>	1801	<i>Gordon, Andrew D.</i>	1860
<i>Gibb, James</i>	1819	<i>Gunn, —</i>	1866
<i>Gibb, Robert, jr.</i>	1820	<i>Girvan, Samuel</i>	1873
<i>Gray, Alexander</i>	1820	<i>Girvan, James</i>	1873
<i>Garden, Arthur D.</i>	1820	<i>Gorrie, Henry</i>	1875
<i>Grant, James</i>	1821	<i>Gall, Hugh</i>	1876
<i>Garrick, Robert</i>	1824	<i>Gass, Richard W.</i>	1884
<i>Gallie, James B.</i>	1829	<i>Grant, J. Macgregor</i>	1884
<i>Gregg, James</i>	1830	<i>Graham, William K.</i>	1888
<i>Gray, John</i>	1831	<i>Gunn, Alex.</i>	1891
<i>Gilchrist, Thomas</i>	1835	<i>Gunn, Thomas J.</i>	1892
<i>Graham, Robert</i>	1837	<i>Gerrard, George B.</i>	1893
<i>Gracie, Robert</i>	1838	<i>Gordon, John J.</i>	1893
<i>Gilchrist, Alexander</i>	1844	<i>Green, Rev. J. B.</i>	1895
<i>Girvan, William</i>	1847	<i>Gillespie, James B.</i>	1899
<i>Gass, Thomas</i>	1849	<i>Gregory, J. Fraser</i>	1903
<i>Gibson, George H.</i>	1849		

H

<i>Hepburn, Alexander</i>	1799	<i>Hutchison, V. B.</i>	1847
<i>Humphrey, Alexander</i>	1800	<i>Hutchison, James</i>	1858
<i>Hutchison, Andrew</i>	1803	<i>Hartshorn, William</i>	1860
<i>Henderson, William</i>	1816	<i>Henderson, Andrew</i>	1862
<i>Hodge, William</i>	1816	<i>Halcrow, Lawrence</i>	1862
<i>Hunter, Robert</i>	1820	<i>Harper, Henry</i>	1867
<i>Hamilton, William</i>	1821	<i>Hunter, James</i>	1871
<i>Holmes, James</i>	1824	<i>Harper, John</i>	1873
<i>Henkell, Edward</i>	1826	<i>Harper, James</i>	1876
<i>Harden, James</i>	1826	<i>Hannay, James</i>	1878
<i>Hogg, James</i>	1826	<i>Hamilton, Wm. B.</i>	1888
<i>Henderson, John</i>	1827	<i>Hannay, James</i>	1889
<i>Halcrow, Lawrence</i>	1834	<i>Hunter, James</i>	1895
<i>Halket, Rev. Andrew</i>	1843	<i>Hetherington, George A., M.D.</i>	1901
<i>Hutchison, Robert S.</i>	1844	<i>Hastie, John</i>	1903

I

<i>Innis, John</i>	1798	<i>Inches, Charles</i>	1839
<i>Ironside, George</i>	1806	<i>Irvine, John</i>	1849
<i>Irving, George</i>	1821	<i>Inches, Alexander</i>	1850
<i>Inches, James</i>	1834	<i>Inches, Julius L.</i>	1851
<i>Ingram, James</i>	1838	<i>Irving, Thomas</i>	1851

<i>Inches, James A.</i>	1853	<i>Irvine, George</i>	1887
<i>Inches, Peter Robertson, M. D.</i>	1859	<i>Irvine, John E.</i>	1890
<i>Inches, Charles, M. D.</i>	1873	<i>Irvine, John</i>	1896
<i>Inches, William</i>	1873	<i>Inches, Cyrus F.</i>	1901
<i>Inglis, Robert</i>	1878	<i>Inches, Kenneth R.</i>	1903

J

<i>Johnston, Hugh</i>	1798	<i>Johnston, Charles</i>	1849
<i>Jordan, James</i>	1804	<i>Jack, E.</i>	1850
<i>Johnston, Charles</i>	1805	<i>Jones, Simeon</i>	1856
<i>Johnston, Hugh, jr.</i>	1813	<i>Jack, G. M.</i>	1856
<i>Jordan, John</i>	1814	<i>Jardine, Alexander, jr.</i>	1860
<i>Johnston, Dr. David</i>	1816	<i>Jardine, John T.</i>	1864
<i>Johnston, Alexander</i>	1816	<i>Johnston, Captain James</i>	1867
<i>Jaffrey, William</i>	1817	<i>Jardine, Alexander Campbell</i> ..	1873
<i>Johnston, Alexander</i>	1826	<i>Jack, S. Rutherford</i>	1878
<i>Jollie, Patrick</i>	1826	<i>Jardine, Robert</i>	1878
<i>Johnston, John</i>	1832	<i>Jack, David Russell</i>	1885
<i>Jardine, Robert</i>	1836	<i>Jack, I. Allen</i>	1888
<i>Jardine, Alexander</i>	1836	<i>Johnston, Charles H. L., M. D.</i>	1891
<i>Jack, Adam</i>	1838	<i>Jones, R. Keltie</i>	1892
<i>Jack, William</i>	1840	<i>Jones, George W.</i>	1894
<i>Jamieson, George B.</i>	1846	<i>Jack, James</i>	1894
<i>Jack, Henry</i>	1847	<i>Jack, Andrew</i>	1901
<i>Johnston, Joseph G.</i>	1847		

K

<i>Kinnear, Andrew</i>	1798	<i>Kerr, D. S.</i>	1857
<i>Kennedy, William</i>	1798	<i>Kay, A. B.</i>	1858
<i>King, David</i>	1799	<i>Kelly, Dugald</i>	1862
<i>Kirk, James</i>	1816	<i>Kerr, Alexander L.</i>	1864
<i>Kerr, John</i>	1818	<i>Keltie, W. H.</i>	1870
<i>Kennedy, William</i>	1825	<i>Kerr, William</i>	1873
<i>Keltie, Robert</i>	1828	<i>Kerr, Hugh P.</i>	1873
<i>Kerr, Robert</i>	1831	<i>Kerr, John</i>	1877
<i>Kirk, John</i>	1832	<i>Keltie, James H.</i>	1878
<i>Kemp, J. B.</i>	1849	<i>Kerr, C. J. R.</i>	1878
<i>Kirk, James</i>	1854	<i>Kay, J. Murray</i>	1879
<i>King, Thomas</i>	1856	<i>Kerr, Hugh P.</i>	1883
<i>Kirkland, A. M.</i>	1857	<i>Kelly, James</i>	1888
<i>Knox, James</i>	1857	<i>Kirkwood, Thomas</i>	1889

L

<i>Longmuir, Richard</i>	1798	<i>Livingston, George</i>	1805
<i>Lamb, James H.</i>	1798	<i>Leslie, Dr.</i>	1818
<i>Lorrain, William</i>	1798	<i>Lawrence, Alexander</i>	1818
<i>Lindsay, Ninian</i>	1800	<i>Lawrence, John</i>	1820

<i>Lockhart, William</i>	1821	<i>Lindsay, M.</i>	1857
<i>Lyall, John</i>	1825	<i>Livingstone, Wm., M. D.</i>	1862
<i>Lowe, Robert</i>	1838	<i>Lester, William H.</i>	1863
<i>Lowe, James</i>	1839	<i>Livingstone, R. H., M. D.</i>	1868
<i>Loudon, John W.</i>	1839	<i>Iaw, Alexander L.</i>	1873
<i>Lawrence, Joseph W.</i>	1839	<i>Lindsay, William</i>	1875
<i>Liston, Robert H.</i>	1840	<i>Ledingham, Robert</i>	1875
<i>Leitch, John</i>	1845	<i>Leitch, John</i>	1885
<i>Lees, John</i>	1849	<i>Leavitt, Robert T.</i>	1886
<i>Lewis, Allison</i>	1849	<i>Lawson, Charles</i>	1889
<i>Logan, John</i>	1850	<i>Lindsay, J. Arthur</i>	1893
<i>Lawrence, George</i>	1852	<i>Lawson, William</i>	1894
<i>Leavitt, D. J.</i>	1855	<i>Livingstone, Walter H.</i>	1894
<i>Littlejohn, Thomas</i>	1856	<i>Leavitt, A. Gordon</i>	1898

M

<i>Matthew, George</i>	1798	<i>Morton, Hugh</i>	1839
<i>Mitchell, John</i>	1798	<i>Munroe, George A.</i>	1841
<i>Maull, John</i>	1800	<i>Marshall, David S.</i>	1841
<i>Menzies, Major</i>	1800	<i>Maine, C. A.</i>	1842
<i>Menzies, Robert</i>	1802	<i>Marvin, Francis</i>	1842
<i>Miller, Alexander</i>	1814	<i>Marshall, John R.</i>	1842
<i>Munroe, Alexander</i>	1814	<i>Martin, Alexander</i>	1844
<i>Murdoch, William</i>	1816	<i>Malcolmson, P. Y.</i>	1845
<i>Matthew, George, jr.</i>	1817	<i>Miller, Dr. David</i>	1848
<i>Matthew, James</i>	1818	<i>Murray, William</i>	1849
<i>Murray, John</i>	1818	<i>Mills, John</i>	1849
<i>Munroe, John</i>	1820	<i>Main, Thomas</i>	1851
<i>Mather, David</i>	1820	<i>Murdoch, Gilbert</i>	1852
<i>Mills, Alexander</i>	1820	<i>Main, John</i>	1855
<i>Macara, David</i>	1820	<i>Milligan, James</i>	1856
<i>Morrison, John</i>	1822	<i>Milligan, Robert</i>	1856
<i>Moyes, John</i>	1823	<i>Munro, D. R.</i>	1856
<i>Murray, George</i>	1823	<i>Munroe, J. J.</i>	1856
<i>Moffat, James</i>	1824	<i>Murray, George</i>	1857
<i>Munro, James</i>	1824	<i>Melrose, Robert</i>	1857
<i>Milne, Thomas</i>	1825	<i>Munro, John</i>	1858
<i>Morrison, James</i>	1825	<i>Murdoch, William</i>	1858
<i>Morton, Richard</i>	1825	<i>Morrison, William</i>	1859
<i>Miller, John</i>	1827	<i>Main, David</i>	1860
<i>Macara, George</i>	1827	<i>Moir, William</i>	1860
<i>Miller, John</i>	1828	<i>Marshall, Robert</i>	1860
<i>Miller, James</i>	1831	<i>Morrison, Donald</i>	1860
<i>Mills, William</i>	1831	<i>Morrison, Fred. A.</i>	1865
<i>Massey, A. M.</i>	1833	<i>Masson, John</i>	1869
<i>Malcolm, James</i>	1836	<i>Manson, James</i>	1871

Murdoch, William, jr.	1871	<i>Manuel, Charles S.</i>	1892
Malcolm, Andrew	1873	Melrose, Arthur R.	1892
Millar, David	1873	Masson, James	1893
Murdoch, John	1873	Malcolm, Andrew	1893
Morrison, James A.	1878	<i>Morrison, J. H., M. D.</i>	1894
Mitchell, Rev. William	1878	<i>Montgomery, John</i>	1894
Murdoch, George	1879	<i>Milligan, Samuel W.</i>	1894
Murray, Alexander S.	1880	Morrison, W. S., M. D.	1895
Milligan, J. Archibald.	1884	Morrison, Daniel Alexander.	1897
Miller, John	1885	Murdoch, Frank S.	1898
Murray, Thomas B.	1888	Murdoch, Gilbert G.	1899
Murray, Fred.	1889	Morton, Rev. A. S.	1901
Marshall, Hon. Robert.	1890	Manuel, Charles S.	1901
Murdoch, Joseph A.	1891	Morrill, S. E.	1901
Milligan, C. J.	1891	Morrison, Rev. J. A., Ph. D.	1901
Mowat, James	1891	Morrison, Neil J.	1902
<i>Manuel, Alexander</i>	1892	Murdoch, A. W.	1902

MAC

<i>McCall, George</i>	1798	<i>McIntyre, Robert</i>	1826
McLeod, John	1798	<i>McKenzie, Angus</i>	1826
McKay, Angus	1798	<i>McLean, H.</i>	1826
McPherson, Charles	1798	<i>McRae, William</i>	1826
McKay, Donald	1798	<i>McDonald, Captain</i>	1827
McDonald, James	1798	<i>McMillan, Archibald</i>	1828
McLeod, Duncan	1798	<i>McLeod, John W.</i>	1828
McLeod, Norman	1801	<i>McKay, Francis</i>	1831
McIntosh, David	1802	<i>McIntyre, John</i>	1831
McKenzie, Alexander	1803	<i>McKay, William</i>	1831
McMaster, Hugh	1803	<i>McLellan, David</i>	1832
McKenzie, John	1808	<i>McKenzie, Kenneth</i>	1835
McLeod, Alexander	1815	<i>McKay, Hugh</i>	1835
McPherson, Alexander	1816	<i>McLauchlan, John</i>	1836
McCauly, Murdoch	1816	<i>McKenzie, Archibald</i>	1837
McPherson, John C.	1817	<i>McQueen, Alexander</i>	1837
McPherson, Charles	1817	<i>McRae, John</i>	1837
McNaughton, John	1818	<i>McArthur, Robert</i>	1837
McCallum, Peter	1818	<i>McIntyre, John D.</i>	1837
McLean, John	1820	<i>McLaughlin, D. J.</i>	1837
McMillan, Archibald	1820	<i>McLauchlan, Charles</i>	1838
McLaren, Peter	1820	<i>McKay, Archibald</i>	1839
McKenzie, Andrew	1820	<i>McCulloch, D. W.</i>	1839
McGlashan, James	1823	<i>McKay, James</i>	1839
McAuley, William	1823	<i>McKay, Daniel</i>	1839
<i>McLean, William</i>	1823	<i>McArthur, William S.</i>	1840
McWatt, James	1825	<i>Macfarlane, James</i>	1840

<i>McGregor, Rev. J. G.</i>	1841	<i>McLauchlan, John</i>	1873
<i>McKay, John</i>	1844	<i>McMichael, H. M. J.</i>	1873
<i>McGregor, Alexander</i>	1846	<i>McDonald, H.</i>	1873
<i>McDougall, Donald</i>	1846	<i>McLaughlin, D. J., jr.</i>	1873
<i>McArthur, R. D.</i>	1852	<i>Macdellan, Thomas</i>	1873
<i>McKenzie, W. R.</i>	1853	<i>McKean, J. T. C.</i>	1873
<i>McLean, Captain A.</i>	1853	<i>McLean, H., H.</i>	1874
<i>McLean, William M.</i>	1854	<i>Macaulay, Alexander</i>	1875
<i>McLean, Archibald</i>	1854	<i>McDonald, Angus</i>	1875
<i>McKenzie, D. G.</i>	1855	<i>Macrae, Rev. Donald, D. D.</i>	1875
<i>McGregor, Charles</i>	1855	<i>McIntyre, Robert A.</i>	1875
<i>McDonald, John</i>	1855	<i>Macintyre, John P.</i>	1875
<i>McClelland, Thomas</i>	1856	<i>McRobbie, John H.</i>	1876
<i>McIntosh, James</i>	1856	<i>McAlpine, E. H.</i>	1876
<i>McClelland, Alexander</i>	1856	<i>MacAllister, John</i>	1876
<i>McBeath, Allan</i>	1856	<i>McLean, Charles</i>	1877
<i>McLean, J. R.</i>	1856	<i>Mackay, W. Malcolm</i>	1877
<i>McClelland, Gilbert</i>	1857	<i>McIntyre, Robert</i>	1877
<i>McKelvie, Thomas</i>	1857	<i>McMillan, Douglas</i>	1878
<i>McAulay, William</i>	1857	<i>McLachlan, Duncan</i>	1878
<i>McCuish, Andrew</i>	1857	<i>McMillan, Duncan</i>	1878
<i>McKenzie, D.</i>	1857	<i>McDonald, Roderick</i>	1878
<i>McLardy, R.</i>	1858	<i>McAllister, James</i>	1878
<i>McLachlan, Thomas M.</i>	1858	<i>Macfarlane, E. Cameron</i>	1878
<i>McAlister, John</i>	1859	<i>McLaughlin, George E.</i>	1879
<i>McKean, Samuel</i>	1859	<i>McIntyre, Daniel</i>	1879
<i>McMurry, Robert</i>	1859	<i>McLeod, William D.</i>	1880
<i>McLeod, George</i>	1860	<i>McArthur, R. D.</i>	1880
<i>McLeod, William</i>	1860	<i>McAlpine, David</i>	1880
<i>McKenzie, Alexander</i>	1860	<i>McFadyen, John</i>	1882
<i>McHattie, Henry</i>	1860	<i>Mackay, W. Malcolm</i>	1882
<i>McMasters, John</i>	1862	<i>Mackenzie, William R.</i>	1884
<i>McTavish, Alexander</i>	1863	<i>McAlpine, Charles D.</i>	1885
<i>McIntosh, James</i>	1863	<i>McCready, J. E. B.</i>	1886
<i>McLellan, James</i>	1863	<i>Macintyre, Adam</i>	1886
<i>Mackintosh, James</i>	1864	<i>McClelland, David</i>	1886
<i>Mackay, Rev. Neil</i>	1864	<i>McMillan, J. Frederick</i>	1886
<i>McKilligan, George</i>	1866	<i>McLeod, George K.</i>	1886
<i>McLean, John</i>	1866	<i>MacLaren, Murray, M. D.</i>	1888
<i>MacLaren, L., M. D.</i>	1867	<i>Macaulay, Beverley R.</i>	1889
<i>McRoberts, A.</i>	1867	<i>Macrae, Alexander W.</i>	1889
<i>McClelland, Thomas</i>	1867	<i>McGregor, Charles</i>	1890
<i>Macgregor, Charles S.</i>	1869	<i>MacNeill, Rev. L. G.</i>	1890
<i>McMillan, Hon. John</i>	1871	<i>Macintyre, Alfred E.</i>	1891
<i>McDonald, Charles A.</i>	1873	<i>McDonald, Charles</i>	1891
<i>McLean, W. M., jr</i>	1873	<i>McLeod, Alexander W.</i>	1892

Mackay, W. H. Campbell 1892
 McCready, John T. 1892
 McLeod, Duncan R. 1893
 McKay, Simon 1893
 Maclauchlan, W. A. 1893
 McPherson, C. E. 1894
 McDonald, Mont. 1894
 McLauchlan, Archibald 1894

McRobbie, John H. 1895
 McDonald, John M. 1895
 McIntosh, John R., M. D. 1896
 Macnutt, Peter S. 1896
 McMillan, Alexander 1897
 McDonald, Angus. 1901
 McLeod, David A. 1901

N

Nicholson, Malcolm 1803
 Nisbet, Thomas 1814
 Needham, Mark 1821
 Nisbet, William 1821
 Nisbet, Thomas, jr 1831

Nisbet, William 1838
 Nisbet, Robert 1846
 Nettles, James 1858
 Nelson, E. G. 1894

O

Ogilvie, David 1826
 Ogg, Henry 1857

Otty, Col. Andrew C. 1868

P

Pagan, William 1798
 Paul, John 1798
 Pearson, James 1798
 Pagan, Thomas 1799
 Paterson, John 1804
 Pagan, George 1816
 Paterson, James, LL. D. 1819
 Paul, John, jr 1820
 Peddie, Peter 1826
 Pettigrew, William 1826
 Purvis, John 1831
 Pollok, John 1831
 Paterson, David 1831
 Purvis, William 1836
 Paten, E. 1840
 Peebles, George 1848

Petrie, Alexander 1850
 Paterson, William H. 1854
 Perry, Malcolm 1855
 Perkins, Ambrose 1858
 Porteous, James 1858
 Perry, John R. 1859
 Philps, George 1860
 Perrie, Henry 1871
 Pitcaithly, W. L. 1875
 Page, William F. 1887
 Porter, W. Alexander 1888
 Philps, Ernest L. 1890
 Paterson, Robert B. 1892
 Poole, John H. 1893
 Purves, W. C. 1902

R

Reid, Robert 1798
 Reid, Alexander 1798
 Reid, Thomas 1798
 Robertson, William 1798
 Robertson, John 1802
 Robertson, Robert, sr 1802
 Robertson, Robert, jr 1802
 Robertson, Duncan 1802
 Ritchie, Andrew S. 1807

Robertson, Robert 1815
 Robertson, James, sr 1816
 Robertson, Thomas 1817
 Robertson, James, jr 1817
 Reed, Thomas 1818
 Robson, James 1818
 Robson, Alexander 1818
 Reid, Peter 1819
 Reed, John 1819

<i>Roberts, James</i>	1819	<i>Robertson, William A.</i>	1860
<i>Reed, James</i>	1821	<i>Robertson, Charles H.</i>	1860
<i>Robertson, Hon. John</i>	1821	<i>Robertson, Christian A.</i>	1862
<i>Ritchie, J. H.</i>	1823	<i>Rankine, Alexander</i>	1862
<i>Rankin, Robert</i>	1823	<i>Robertson, James</i>	1863
<i>Robertson, Robert, jr.</i>	1828	<i>Riddell, James</i>	1863
<i>Ross, William</i>	1828	<i>Robertson, T. Nisbet</i>	1866
<i>Robertson, Alexander</i>	1828	<i>Robertson, William G.</i>	1866
<i>Rankine, James</i>	1828	<i>Robertson, David D.</i>	1866
<i>Rankine, Thomas, jr.</i>	1828	<i>Ross, Henry</i>	1867
<i>Ross, John</i>	1829	<i>Raltray, George</i>	1867
<i>Reid, Robert</i>	1830	<i>Robertson, George</i>	1869
<i>Robertson Robert (I. T.)</i>	1831	<i>Robertson, James F.</i>	1871
<i>Ranney, W. P.</i>	1835	<i>Rodgers, John</i>	1873
<i>Robertson, James</i>	1836	<i>Robertson, Duncan C.</i>	1873
<i>Ritchie, Hon. W. J.</i>	1837	<i>Reid, Thomas</i>	1874
<i>Robertson, William</i>	1837	<i>Robertson, G. S.</i>	1875
<i>Robertson, Thomas W.</i>	1838	<i>Ramsay, A. R.</i>	1876
<i>Robb, John</i>	1839	<i>Robertson, Robert, jr.</i>	1877
<i>Robertson, William T.</i>	1839	<i>Rankine, Henry C.</i>	1878
<i>Robertson, David M.</i>	1840	<i>Rankine, Thomas A.</i>	1878
<i>Ross, Donald</i>	1840	<i>Ross, Roderick</i>	1879
<i>Rae, James</i>	1840	<i>Robertson, D. C.</i>	1883
<i>Robertson, George M.</i>	1840	<i>Ritchie, R. R.</i>	1884
<i>Rankine, Thomas A.</i>	1846	<i>Robertson, James C.</i>	1887
<i>Robertson, Charles</i>	1846	<i>Robertson, Struan</i>	1887
<i>Rankine, Thomas, jr.</i>	1846	<i>Rankine, Frank</i>	1888
<i>Robertson, Duncan</i>	1848	<i>Ross, Robert B.</i>	1893
<i>Robertson, George F.</i>	1850	<i>Rainnie, William J.</i>	1893
<i>Rowan, Archibald</i>	1850	<i>Rainnie, Rev. W. W. S.</i>	1894
<i>Reed, T. M.</i>	1851	<i>Robertson, J. Harry</i>	1895
<i>Rainnie, Gavin</i>	1853	<i>Robertson, George M.</i>	1895
<i>Rodgers, John</i>	1854	<i>Reid, Robert</i>	1898
<i>Ross, John</i>	1856	<i>Ross, Samuel</i>	1899
<i>Ronald, William</i>	1856	<i>Robb, R. Harry</i>	1900
<i>Reed, J. Marshall</i>	1856	<i>Robertson, R. M. M.</i>	1902
<i>Robertson, R., jr.</i>	1857	<i>Robertson, Charles S. F.</i>	1902
<i>Risk, John</i>	1858	<i>Rainnie, Andrew</i>	1902
<i>Rankin, Alexander</i>	1858	<i>Robertson, Frank N.</i>	1903
<i>Robertson, Captain D.</i>	1860		

S

<i>Scoullar, James</i>	1798	<i>Scott, Christopher</i>	1800
<i>Stobo, John</i>	1798	<i>Stewart, John</i>	1800
<i>Smith, John</i>	1798	<i>Sangster, John</i>	1800
<i>Spence William</i>	1799	<i>Scott, James</i>	1803

<i>Shives, Robert</i>	1809	<i>Sharp, John, jr</i>	1854
<i>Simpson, John</i>	1816	<i>Simson, D.</i>	1856
<i>Stewart, Robert</i>	1816	<i>Smith, G. W.</i>	1856
<i>Sabiston, Magnus</i>	1817	<i>Shanks, W. G.</i>	1857
<i>Scoullar, William</i>	1817	<i>Scoullar, George</i>	1857
<i>Scott, Donald</i>	1818	<i>Stewart, Charles</i>	1857
<i>Stewart, Peter</i>	1818	<i>Simpson, J. G.</i>	1857
<i>Sheed, Robert</i>	1819	<i>Southerland, W.</i>	1858
<i>Smith, John</i>	1822	<i>Scrymgeour, James</i>	1858
<i>Scott, W. P.</i>	1823	<i>Stevens, William H.</i>	1858
<i>Simpson, Alexander</i>	1823	<i>Scrymgeour, Thomas</i>	1859
<i>Stirling, Robert</i>	1823	<i>Shaw, W. D.</i>	1859
<i>Stewart, James</i>	1823	<i>Smith, George</i>	1859
<i>Stephen, Samuel</i>	1824	<i>Sterling, William</i>	1860
<i>Smith, Hiram</i>	1825	<i>Stewart, George</i>	1860
<i>Smith, James</i>	1827	<i>Stalker, James</i>	1860
<i>Sinclair, Peter</i>	1827	<i>Schurman, David J.</i>	1865
<i>Sinclair, John</i>	1828	<i>Stone, Joseph R.</i>	1866
<i>Stevenson, James</i>	1828	<i>Smith, Joseph</i>	1867
<i>Stephen, Ebenezer</i>	1829	<i>Stewart, George, jr.</i>	1869
<i>Sevright, John</i>	1830	<i>Stewart, J. L.</i>	1873
<i>Smith, Lewis E. P.</i>	1830	<i>Street, W. W.</i>	1875
<i>Sharp, John G.</i>	1838	<i>Stothart, Thomas</i>	1875
<i>Shives, Robert</i>	1838	<i>Stewart, Henry</i>	1876
<i>Stewart, John</i>	1838	<i>Straton, James</i>	1877
<i>Simpson, C. B.</i>	1839	<i>Sadler, William</i>	1877
<i>Sime, Thomas M.</i>	1840	<i>Stevens, Robert</i>	1878
<i>Scott, Andrew</i>	1841	<i>Stirling, James</i>	1878
<i>Scott, James</i>	1841	<i>Storrie, Donald Fraser</i>	1879
<i>Sherwood, Joseph</i>	1841	<i>Smith, Rev. T. G., D. D.</i>	1884
<i>Stewart, Rev. Alexander</i>	1842	<i>Smith, William</i>	1889
<i>Steven, Samuel</i>	1842	<i>Scott, James</i>	1891
<i>Smellie, James</i>	1842	<i>Sutherland, J. Leischman</i>	1892
<i>Sinclair, Andrew</i>	1843	<i>Stamers, Copeland John</i>	1892
<i>Smith, William</i>	1844	<i>Smith, E. A.</i>	1893
<i>Stewart, Daniel</i>	1845	<i>Sommerville, Thomas H.</i>	1893
<i>Stewart, Charles C.</i>	1845	<i>Sime, Robert S.</i>	1894
<i>Stevens, Douglas B.</i>	1847	<i>Smith, E. A., M. D.</i>	1895
<i>Sime, Thomas</i>	1850	<i>Sinclair, John A.</i>	1895
<i>Small, William</i>	1851	<i>Smith, Harry Kebl.</i>	1898
<i>Street, R. B.</i>	1851	<i>Smith, A. D.</i>	1902
<i>Stewart, Luke</i>	1853	<i>Smith, J. M.</i>	1902
<i>Sabiston, M.</i>	1853	<i>Stavert, W. E.</i>	1902
<i>Stewart, John</i>	1854	<i>Sutherland, John N.</i>	1903
<i>Stirling, D.</i>	1854	<i>Shewan, John G.</i>	1903
<i>Sime, Alexander</i>	1854	<i>Smith, William</i>	1903
<i>Sinclair, John</i>	1854		

T

<i>Thomson, William</i>	1798	<i>Thain, William H</i>	1858
<i>Thain, William</i>	1798	<i>Taylor, John R</i>	1860
<i>Thomson, John</i>	1798	<i>Thomson, James</i>	1860
<i>Thain, James</i>	1799	<i>Taylor, H</i>	1860
<i>Twining, Bryce</i>	1800	<i>Thomson, Robert, jr</i>	1866
<i>Turner, Duncan</i>	1802	<i>Turner, Robert</i>	1877
<i>Thomson, Alexander</i>	1814	<i>Taylor, John K</i>	1878
<i>Taylor, William</i>	1815	<i>Tennant, R. H. B</i>	1878
<i>Tennant, William</i>	1826	<i>Trueman, Arthur I</i>	1879
<i>Trentowsky, A. C. O</i>	1834	<i>Tyrie, David</i>	1879
<i>Thomson, Robert</i>	1836	<i>Thorne, H. J</i>	1882
<i>Thomson, William</i>	1837	<i>Todd, James S</i>	1886
<i>Thomson, L. B</i>	1838	<i>Taylor, J. Gardiner</i>	1889
<i>Thomson, Rev. J.</i>	1851	<i>Thomson, Edwin</i>	1893
<i>Thomson, J. A</i>	1853	<i>Thomson, Robert</i>	1894
<i>Thomson, D</i>	1855	<i>Taylor, John K</i>	1894
<i>Thomson, G. J</i>	1856	<i>Thomson, Percy W</i>	1896
<i>Tait, Peter</i>	1856	<i>Tilton, Joseph A</i>	1898
<i>Turner, William</i>	1857	<i>Tod, John</i>	1901
<i>Turner, John</i>	1857	<i>Taylor, Frederick R</i>	1902

V

<i>Venner, John L</i>	1798	<i>Vallance, A</i>	1877
<i>Vassie, John</i>	1851		

W

<i>Watt, John</i>	1801	<i>Wallace, Thomas</i>	1837
<i>Wood, Robert</i>	1802	<i>Wishart, Rev. W. T</i>	1842
<i>Wilson, George</i>	1804	<i>Wishart, Captain Benjamin</i>	1845
<i>Williamson, Alexander</i>	1817	<i>Wilson, Jacob</i>	1846
<i>Wright, Henry</i>	1818	<i>Waddell, J., M. D</i>	1851
<i>Wedderburn, Alexander</i>	1818	<i>Welsh, William</i>	1853
<i>Wilson, James</i>	1818	<i>Wiggins, G. Campbell</i>	1853
<i>Whootton, Morris</i>	1819	<i>Wallace, R</i>	1849
<i>Wield, James</i>	1819	<i>Watson, W. C</i>	1854
<i>Walker, Thomas, M. D</i>	1820	<i>Walker, James, M. D</i>	1855
<i>Wallace, Robert</i>	1820	<i>Willett, David</i>	1858
<i>Wishart, John</i>	1821	<i>Wales, James</i>	1859
<i>Wilson, William</i>	1822	<i>Wedderburn, Hon. William</i>	1859
<i>Walker, John</i>	1823	<i>Wilson, Thomas</i>	1859
<i>Wilson, Joseph</i>	1827	<i>Wilson, John</i>	1860
<i>Walker, James</i>	1829	<i>Wilson, S. K</i>	1861
<i>Wilson, Rev. Robert</i>	1832	<i>Wylie, Robert Hill</i>	1862
<i>Wright, William</i>	1834	<i>White, John</i>	1862
<i>Wright, Richard</i>	1835	<i>Woods, George A</i>	1865
<i>Walker, John M</i>	1836	<i>Wann, William</i>	1867

<i>Welsh, Samuel</i>	1869	<i>Willet, David R.</i>	1888
<i>Wilson, John</i>	1871	<i>Watson, James B.</i>	1888
<i>Watson, A. A.</i>	1873	<i>Wilson, R. D.</i>	1889
<i>Wills, Charles J.</i>	1873	<i>Whittaker, William C.</i>	1892
<i>Willet, John</i>	1873	<i>Watson, John A.</i>	1895
<i>Welsh, W. W.</i>	1873	<i>White, F. S.</i>	1895
<i>Woodburn, James R.</i>	1873	<i>Wilson, Alexander</i>	1896
<i>Wallace, George K.</i>	1873	<i>White, Lesley</i>	1896
<i>Waters, Rev. David, LL. D.</i> ..	1874	<i>Walker, T. Dyson, M. D.</i> ..	1896
<i>Wallace, W. C.</i>	1878	<i>White, Thomas F.</i>	1896
<i>Wallace, W. J.</i>	1878	<i>Woodrow, Ross D.</i>	1898
<i>Wilson, John L.</i>	1878	<i>Watson, Robert A.</i>	1898
<i>Wilson, James</i>	1878	<i>White, William</i>	1900
<i>White, Thomas</i>	1885	<i>White, Frank</i>	1900
<i>Wishart, Allison</i>	1886	<i>White, Walter T.</i>	1903
<i>Watson, Alexander</i>	1886	<i>Wilson, Albert E.</i>	1903

Y

<i>Young, John</i>	1802	<i>Young, Adam</i>	1856
<i>Yeats, Alexander</i>	1824	<i>Young, Robert</i>	1860
<i>Younger, George</i>	1835	<i>Yeats, John</i>	1868
<i>Young, George</i>	1841	<i>Young, Robert</i>	1896

HONORARY MEMBERS.

[The names in italics are those of deceased members.]

B

<i>Bremner, John</i>	1800	<i>Black, Dr. Robert</i>	1853
<i>Boag, Captain Thomas</i>	1801	<i>Black, James</i>	1853
<i>Black, Hon. John</i>	1818	<i>Baird, Frank C.</i>	1855
<i>Boyle, Dr. Alexander</i>	1818	<i>Barber, James</i>	1858
<i>Brown, Captain John</i>	1828		

C

<i>Campbell, Colin</i>	1809	<i>Carswell, James</i>	1853
<i>Campbell, Sir Archibald</i>	1832	<i>Coulthard, William</i>	1858
<i>Chestnut, Robert</i>	1834		

D

<i>Davidson, William</i>	1804	<i>Davidson, Hugh</i>	1853
<i>Douglas, Sir Howard</i>	1824	<i>Davidson, James</i>	1856
<i>Dobie, William H.</i>	1832	<i>Dickie, James</i>	1881
<i>Davidson, Thomas</i>	1853		

E

Emslie, John.....1832

F

<i>Frazer, James</i>	1799	<i>Flitt, Captain</i>	1829
<i>Forsyth, William</i>	1799	<i>Fraser, James</i>	1836

G

<i>Grant, Daniel</i>	1802	<i>Gallie, James B.</i>	1832
<i>Grant, Alexander</i>	1826	<i>Gordon, Sir A. H., C. M. G.</i> ...	1862

I

Inches, Julius L......1859

J

<i>Jordan, James</i>	1826	<i>Jack, I. Allen</i>	1896
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K

<i>Kennedy, Neil</i>	1800	<i>Kennedy, David</i>	1868
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M

<i>Mein, Major (74th Regt.)</i>	1823	<i>Mather, David</i>	1828
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MAC

<i>McKie, Captain John</i>	1800	<i>McNeil, Hector</i>	1832
<i>McLeod, Captain William</i>	1823	<i>McGregor, James</i>	1837
<i>McLean, John</i>	1826	<i>McDonald, Roderick Charles</i> ..	1842
<i>McCulloch, David</i>	1827	<i>McDonald, John Alex. S.</i>	1843
<i>McKay, James</i>	1827	<i>McLean, Hugh</i>	1855
<i>McKenzie, Angus</i>	1830	<i>McIntyre, Robert</i>	1858

N*Needham, Mark* 1826**P***Pagan, Robert* 1816 | *Peock, Captain William* 1846**R**

<i>Robertson, Thomas R</i> 1820		<i>Robertson, James, sr</i> 1833
<i>Risk, Captain Samuel</i> 1822	|	<i>Rankine, Alexander</i> 1855
<i>Ross, John</i> 1829	|	<i>Robertson, Hon. John</i> 1874
<i>Ritchie, Andrew S</i> 1829	|	

S

<i>Smith, James</i> 1800		<i>Stewart, Vice-Admiral Sir</i>
<i>Shives, Robert</i> 1816	|	<i>Houston, K. C. B.</i> 1859
<i>Simpson, John</i> 1823	|	<i>Stewart, Donald</i> 1863
<i>Sevright, Captain</i> 1832	|	<i>Sharp, John S.</i> 1865
<i>Stewart, Captain James</i> 1834	|	<i>Smith, Harry Kebel</i> 1900

T*Thomson, George* 1824**W**

<i>Wright, Richard</i> 1861		<i>Waddell, John, M. D.</i> 1878
<i>Wright, William</i> 1874	|	

LIFE MEMBER.*Robertson, Hon. John* 1875

LIST OF OFFICERS

From 1798 to 1903 inclusive.

1798.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Campbell.....Vice-President.	John Black.....Secretary.
1799.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
John Black.....Vice-President.	John L. Venner.....Secretary.
1800.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
John Black.....Vice-President.	Andrew Crookshank.....Secretary.
1801.	
Colin Campbell.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Hugh Johnston.....Vice-President.	William Black.....Secretary.
1802.	
John Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Hugh Johnston.....Vice-President.	William Black.....Secretary.
1803.	
John Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew Crookshank.....Vice-President.	Wm. Donaldson, sr.....Secretary.
1804.	
Andrew Crookshank.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Pagan.....Vice-President.	William Donaldson.....Secretary.
1805.	
John Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew Crookshank.....Vice-President.	William Donaldson.....Secretary.
1806.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Colin Campbell.....Vice-President.	William Donaldson.....Secretary.
1807.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Colin Campbell.....Vice-President.	William Donaldson.....Secretary.
1808.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Donald.....Vice-President.	William Donaldson.....Secretary.
1809.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Donald.....Vice-President.	Alexander Humphrey.....Secretary.
1810.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Black.....Vice-President.	Lauchlan Donaldson.....Secretary.
1811.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Black.....Vice-President.	Lauchlan Donaldson.....Secretary.

1812.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Black.....Vice-President.	Andrew S. Ritchie.....Secretary.
1813.	
Hugh Johnston.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Black.....Vice-President.	Andrew S. Ritchie.....Secretary.
1814.	
Hugh Johnston.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
William Black.....Vice-President.	John Black, jr.....Secretary.
1815.	
William Pagan.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Lauchlan Donaldson.....Vice-President.	John Black, jr.....Secretary.
1816.	
William Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew S. Ritchie.....Vice-President.	John Black, jr.....Secretary.
1817.	
William Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew S. Ritchie.....Vice-President.	John Black, jr.....Secretary.
1818.	
William Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew S. Ritchie.....Vice-President.	William Barr, jr.....Secretary.
1819.	
William Black.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....Treasurer.
Andrew S. Ritchie.....Vice-President.	William Barr, jr.....Secretary.
1820.	
Andrew S. Ritchie.....President.	Francis Gilbert.....} Treasurers.
James C. F. Bremner.....Vice-President.	R. W. Crookshank.....}
William Barr, jr.....Secretary.	
1821.	
William Black.....President.	R. W. Crookshank.....Treasurer.
Hugh Johnston, jr.....Vice-President.	George Matthew, jr.....Secretary.
1822.	
William Black.....President.	R. W. Crookshank.....Treasurer.
Hugh Johnston, jr.....Vice-President.	George Matthew, jr.....Secretary.
1823.	
William Black.....} Presidents.	Hugh Johnston, jr.....} Vice-Presidents.
Alexander McLeod.....}	John Boyd, M. D.....}
R. W. Crookshank.....Treasurer.	James Kirk.....Secretary.
1824.	
Andrew S. Ritchie.....President.	R. W. Crookshank.....Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	John Kirk.....Secretary.
1825.	
Andrew S. Ritchie.....President.	R. W. Crookshank.....Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	Alexander Simpson.....Secretary.
1826.	
R. W. Crookshank.....President.	James Robertson, sr.....Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	Alexander Simpson.....Secretary.
1827.	
R. W. Crookshank.....President.	James Robertson, sr.....Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	John Wishart.....Secretary.

1828.	
R. W. Crookshank.....President.	James Robertson, sr...Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	George Murray.....Secretary.
1829.	
R. W. Crookshank..... President.	James Robertson, sr...Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	George Murray.....Secretary.
1830.	
R. W. Crookshank.....President.	James Robertson, sr...Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	John Robertson.....Secretary.
1831.	
R. W. Crookshank.....President.	James Robertson, sr...Treasurer.
John Boyd, M. D.....Vice-President.	John Robertson.....Secretary.
1832.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	James Robertson, sr...Treasurer.
John Robertson.. .....Vice-President.	John Moyes.....Secretary.
1833.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	James Robertson, sr } Treasurers.
John Robertson.....Vice-President.	W. W. Emslie..... }
John Moyes.....	Secretary.
1834.	
John Boyd, M. D..... President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
John Robertson.....Vice-President.	Peter Duff.....Secretary.
1835.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
John Robertson.....Vice-President.	Peter Duff.....Secretary.
1836.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
John Robertson.....Vice-President.	Peter Duff..... Secretary.
1837.	
Hon. John Robertson..President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
James Kirk..... Vice-President.	Peter Duff.....Secretary.
1838.	
Hon. John Robertson..President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
James Kirk.....Vice-President.	Alexander Robertson..Secretary.
1839.	
Hon. John Robertson..President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
Hugh McKay.....Vice-President.	Alexander Robertson..Secretary.
1840.	
Hon. John Robertson..President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
Thomas Nisbet.....Vice-President.	James Robertson.....Secretary.
1841.	
Hon. John Robertson..President.	John Wishart.....Treasurer.
Thomas Nisbet.....Vice-President.	James Robertson.....Secretary.
1842.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	John Duncan.....Treasurer.
John Wishart.....Vice-President.	James Robertson.....Secretary.
1843.	
John Boyd, M. D.....President.	John Duncan.....Treasurer.
John Wishart.....Vice-President.	Adam Jack.....Secretary.

1844.

John Wishart.....President.	Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.
John Duncan.....Vice-President.	J. W. McLeod.....Secretary.

1845.

John Wishart.....President.	Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.
John Duncan.....Vice-President.	J. W. McLeod.....Secretary.

1846.

John Boyd, M. D.....President.	Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.
John Duncan.....Vice-President.	Robert Shives.....Secretary.

1847.

John Duncan.....President.	Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.
Adam Jack.....Vice-President.	Robert Shives.....Secretary.

1848.

Adam Jack.....President.	Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.
Alexander Robertson.....Vice-President.	Alexander Jardine.....Secretary.

1849.

Adam Jack.....President.	
Alexander Robertson.....Vice-President.	John M. Walker.....
Robert Jardine.....Treasurer.	James Macfarlane.....
Alexander Jardine.....Secretary.	William Thomson.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1850.

Adam Jack.....President.	
Robert Jardine.....Vice-President.	John M. Walker.....
Alexander Jardine.....Treasurer.	James Macfarlane.....
William Thomson.....Secretary.	William W. Emslie.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1851.

Robert Jardine.....President.	
John M. Walker.....Vice-President.	William W. Emslie.....
William Thomson.....Treasurer.	Andrew Scott.....
James Macfarlane.....Secretary.	Robert Thomson.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1852.

Robert Jardine.....President.	
John M. Walker.....Vice-President.	William W. Emslie.....
William Thomson.....Treasurer.	Robert Thomson.....
James Macfarlane.....Secretary.	Andrew Scott.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1853.

John M. Walker.....President.	
Alexander Jardine.....Vice-President.	William W. Emslie.....
William Thomson.....Treasurer.	Robert Thomson.....
Robert Cruikshank.....Secretary.	Andrew Scott.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1854.

John M. Walker.....President.	
Alexander Jardine.....Vice-President.	Robert Thomson.....
William Thomson.....Treasurer.	Andrew Scott.....
Robert Cruikshank.....Secretary.	William W. Emslie.....
	} Committee of Charity.

1855.

Adam Jack.....President.	
Alexander Jardine.....Vice-President.	Robert Thomson.....
William Thomson.....Treasurer.	Andrew Scott.....
Robert Cruikshank.....Secretary.	William W. Emslie.....
	} Committee of Charity.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

249

1856.

Alexander Jardine.....President.

William Thomson.....	Vice-President.	William W. Emslie..	} Committee of Charity.
Robert Cruikshank	Treasurer.	Andrew Scott	
Robert Thomson	Secretary.	Robert Shives.....	

1857.

Alexander Jardine.....President.

William Thomson.....	Vice-President.	William W. Emslie..	} Committee of Charity.
Robert Cruikshank	Treasurer.	Andrew Scott	
Robert Thomson	Secretary.	Robert Shives.....	

1858.

John M. Walker.....President.

William Thomson.....	Vice-President.	William W. Emslie..	} Committee of Charity.
Robert Cruikshank	Treasurer.	Robert Shives.....	
W. C. Watson	Secretary.	William Girvan.....	

1859.

James Macfarlane.....President.

Robert Cruikshank	Vice-President.	David S. Kerr.....	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	William W. Emslie..		
William Girvan.....	Treasurer.	James Milligan.....		
W. C. Watson.....	Secretary.	Robert Shives.....		

1860.

James Macfarlane.....President.

William Girvan.....	Vice-President.	David S. Kerr..	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	William W. Emslie..		
W. C. Watson.....	Treasurer.	Robert Shives.....		
Matthew Lindsay.....	Secretary.	James Milligan.....		

1861.

John M. Walker.....President.

William Thomson.....	Vice-President.	George W. Smith.....	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	William W. Emslie..		
W. C. Watson	Treasurer.	Robert Shives.....		
P. Robertson Inches ..	Secretary.	James Milligan.....		

1862.

Lauchlan Donaldson ..President.

Alexander Petrie.....	Vice-President.	James Milligan.....	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	Robert Shives.....		
W. C. Watson	Treasurer.	William Mackay.....		
David R. Munro.....	Secretary.	Robert Cruikshank ..		

1863.

Lauchlan Donaldson...President.

Henry Jack.....	Vice-President.	Walker M. B. Firth	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	William Mackay		
P. Robertson Inches ...	Treasurer.	Robert Cruikshank ..		
William Wedderburn..	Secretary.	Robert Shives.....		

1864.

Lauchlan Donaldson...President.

Robert Thomson.....	Vice-President.	George Stewart	Marshal.	} Committee of Charity.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D.	Chaplain.	Robert Shives.....		
P. Robertson Inches....	Treasurer.	Robert Cruikshank ..		
William Wedderburn..	Secretary.	William Mackay.....		

1865.

Lauchlan Donaldson...President.

Robert Thomson.....Vice-President.	Thomas King..... Marshal.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	Robert Shives.....
P. Robertson Inches...Treasurer.	Robert Cruikshank.. } Committee of
William Wedderburn..Secretary.	William Mackay..... } Charity.

1866.

Lauchlan Donaldson...President.

William Wedderburn..Vice-President.	Thomas King..... Marshal.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	William Mackay.....
Robert Marshall.....Treasurer.	Robert Shives..... } Committee of
J. Gordon Forbes..... Secretary.	Robert Cruikshank.. } Charity.

1867.

Henry Jack.....President.

Robert Shives.....Vice-President.	George Stewart..... Marshal.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	James Macfarlane.....
Robert Marshall.....Treasurer.	Thomas King..... } Committee of
John White.....Secretary.	David R. Munro..... } Charity.

1868.

Lauchlan Donaldson...President.

George Stewart.....Vice-President.	Walker B. Firth..... Marshal.
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	James Macfarlane.....
Robert Marshall.....Treasurer.	David R. Munro..... } Committee of
John White.....Secretary.	George Stewart..... } Charity.

1869.

George Stewart.....President.	James Beveridge.....Secretary.
W. Livingstone, M. D...1st Vice-President.	Luke Stewart..... Marshal.
Robert Marshall.....2d Vice-President.	Horace T. Ames.....
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	James Christie, M. D. } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Gilbert Murdoch..... } Charity.

1870.

William Thomson.....President.	James Beveridge.....Secretary.
Luke Stewart.....1st Vice-President.	Edward I. Brass..... Marshal.
James Milligan.....2d Vice-President.	Horace T. Ames.....
Rev. Neil Mackay..... Chaplain.	James Christie, M. D. } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Gilbert Murdoch..... } Charity.

1871.

William Thomson.....President.	George Stewart, jr.....Secretary.
Luke Stewart.....1st Vice-President.	Alexander Rankine..... Marshal.
James Milligan.....2d Vice-President.	Horace T. Ames.....
Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D. Chaplain.	Gilbert Murdoch..... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	James Christie, M. D. } Charity.

1872.

William Thomson.....President.	Samuel Welsh.....Secretary.
Matthew Lindsay.....1st Vice-President.	Alexander Rankine..... Marshal.
Luke Stewart..... 2d Vice-President.	James Christie, M. D. } Committee of
Rev. George J. Caie..... Chaplain.	Gilbert Murdoch..... } Charity.
John White.....Treasurer.	Henry Jack.....

1873.

Luke Stewart.....President.	William Murdoch, jr...Secretary.
James Milligan.....1st Vice-President.	James Knox..... Marshal.
James Christie, M. D...2d Vice-President.	Edward I. Brass.....
Rev. Robt. J. Cameron. Chaplain.	J. Gordon Forbes..... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Chas. S. Macgregor.. } Charity.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

251

1874.

Luke Stewart.....President.
James Christie, M. D.....1st Vice-President.
John White.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Robt. J. Cameron.Chaplain.
George Stewart.....Treasurer.

John Willet.....Secretary.
Alexander Rankine.....Marshal.
Edward I. Brass..... } Committee of
Chas. S. Macgregor.. } Charity.
Robert Keltie.....

1875.

James Milligan.....President.
James Christie, M. D.....1st Vice-President.
John White.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Robt. J. Cameron.Chaplain.
Samuel Welsh.....Treasurer.

John Willet.....Secretary.
Christian A. Robertson.Marshal.
Edward I. Brass..... } Committee of
Robert Keltie..... } Charity.
Chas. S. Macgregor..

1876.

James Milligan.....President.
John White.....1st Vice-President.
Samuel Welsh.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Robt. J. Cameron.Chaplain.
Luke Stewart.....Treasurer.

David P. Chisholm.....Secretary.
Christian A. Robertson.Marshal.
James Knox..... } Committee of
Alexander L. Law..... } Charity.
Robert Milligan.....

1877.

John White.....President.
Christian A. Robertson.1st Vice-President.
Samuel Welsh.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Donald Macrae...Chaplain.
James Milligan.....Treasurer.

Hugh H. McLean.. ..Secretary.
Charles S. Macgregor..Marshal.
James Knox..... } Committee of
Alexander L. Law..... } Charity.
Robert Milligan.....

1878.

John White.....President.
Christian A. Robertson.1st Vice-President.
Dr. John Bennet.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Donald Macrae...Chaplain.
James Milligan.....Treasurer.

Edward H. McAlpine..Secretary.
Robert McIntyre.....Marshal.
James Knox..... } Committee of
Alexander L. Law..... } Charity.
Robert Milligan.....

1879.

Robert Marshall.....President.
P. R. Inches, M. D.....1st Vice-President.
Alexander C. Jardine...2d Vice-President.
Rev. Donald Macrae...Chaplain.
John White.....Treasurer.

Edward H. McAlpine..Secretary.
Thomas Finlay.....Marshal.
James Knox..... } Committee of
Alexander L. Law..... } Charity.
Robert Milligan.....

1880.

P. R. Inches, M. D.....President.
Alexander C. Jardine...1st Vice-President.
James Knox.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. Donald Macrae...Chaplain.
John White.....Treasurer.

James Straton.....Secretary.
T. Nisbet Robertson...Marshal.
Thomas Finlay..... } Committee of
Robert McIntyre..... } Charity.
Alexander L. Law.....

1881.

P. R. Inches, M. D.....President.
Alexander C. Jardine...1st Vice-President.
James Knox.....2d Vice-President.
Rev. D. Waters, LL.D.Chaplain.
John White.....Treasurer.

James Straton.....Secretary.
John P. Macintyre.....Marshal.
Arthur I. Trueman..... } Committee of
Robert McIntyre..... } Charity.
Alexander L. Law.....

1882.

Alexander C. Jardine..President.
James Knox.....1st Vice-President.
Alexander Macaulay...2d Vice-President.
Rev. D. Macrae, D. D..Chaplain.
John White.....Treasurer.

James Straton.....Secretary.
John P. Macintyre.....Marshal.
T. Nisbet Robertson.. } Committee of
Matthew Lindsay..... } Charity.
Luke Stewart.....

1883.

Alexander C. Jardine.....President.	James Straton.....Secretary.
James Knox.....1st Vice-President.	Robert Jardine.....Marshal.
Robert Macintyre.....2d Vice-President.	Luke Stewart.....
Rev. D. Macrae, D. D.....Chaplain.	M. J. Cameron.....} Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Roderick Ross.....} Charity.

1884.

James Knox.....President.	Duncan C. Robertson.....Secretary.
James Straton.....1st Vice-President.	Robert Jardine.....Marshal.
Alexander Rankine.....2d Vice-President.	Luke Stewart.....
Rev. D. Macrae, D. D.....Chaplain.	Roderick Ross.....} Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....} Charity.

1885.

James Knox.....President.	Duncan C. Robertson.....Secretary.
James Straton.....1st Vice-President.	Robert Jardine.....Marshal.
Alexander Rankine.....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....
Rev. D. Macrae, D. D.....Chaplain.	Alexander L. Law ... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Andrew Finlay..... } Charity.

1886.

James Straton.....President.	J. Archibald Milligan.....Secretary.
Alexander Rankine.....1st Vice-President.	Andrew Finlay.....Marshal.
Robert Jardine.....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	Alexander L. Law ... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	David Willet } Charity.

1887.

James Straton.....President.	J. Archibald Milligan.....Secretary.
Alexander Rankine.....1st Vice-President.	M. F. Bruce, M. D.....Marshal.
Robert Jardine.....2d Vice-President.	Alexander L. Law ... } Committee of
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D..... } Charity.
John White.....Treasurer.	David Willet }

1888.

Alexander Rankine.....President.	J. Archibald Milligan.....Secretary.
Robert Jardine.....1st Vice-President.	Duncan C. Robertson.....Marshal.
Alexander L. Law .....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	David Willet } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Robert Milligan..... } Charity.

1889.

Alexander Rankine.....President.	J. Archibald Milligan.....Secretary.
Robert Jardine.....1st Vice-President.	John P. Macintyre .....Marshal.
Alexander L. Law.....2d Vice-President.	Robert Milligan.....
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....} Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	M. MacLaren, M. D.....} Charity.

1890.

Robert Jardine.....President.	J. Roy Campbell .....Secretary.
Alexander L. Law .....1st Vice-President.	M. MacLaren, M. D.....Marshal.
John P. Macintyre .....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	Robert Milligan.....} Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Alex. C. Jardine.....} Charity.

1891.

Robert Milligan.....President.	J. Roy Campbell.....Secretary.
Alexander L. Law.....1st Vice-President.	R. H. B. Tennant.....Marshal.
M. MacLaren, M. D.....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.....
Rev. Geo. Bruce, D. D.....Chaplain.	David Willet } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	T. Nisbet Robertson.....} Charity.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

253

1892.

Robert Milligan.....President.	J. Roy Campbell Secretary.
Alexander L. Law .....1st Vice-President.	R. H. B. Tennant.....Marshal.
M. MacLaren, M. D.....2d Vice-President.	David Willet }
Rev. L. G. MacNeill.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	T. Nisbet Robertson. } Charity.

1893.

M. MacLaren, M. D.....President.	J. Roy Campbell .....Secretary.
T. Nisbet Robertson.....1st Vice-President.	W. J. Wallace.....Marshal.
John P. Macintyre .....2d Vice-President.	David Willet }
Rev. L. G. MacNeill.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	George Robertson.... } Charity.

1894.

M. MacLaren, M. D.....President.	J. Roy Campbell .....Secretary.
T. Nisbet Robertson.....1st Vice-President.	W. J. Wallace.....Marshal.
John P. Macintyre .....2d Vice-President.	David Willet }
Rev. L. G. MacNeill.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	George Robertson.... } Charity.

1895.

James Christie, M. D.....President.	John Montgomery.....Secretary.
W. J. Wallace.....1st Vice-President.	Alfred E. Macintyre....Marshal.
Thomas White .....2d Vice-President.	David Willet }
Rev. W. W. Rainnie.....Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	George Robertson.... } Charity.

1896.

James Christie, M. D.....President.	Alexander Watson.....Secretary.
W. J. Wallace.....1st Vice-President.	Alfred E. Macintyre....Marshal.
Thomas White .....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... }
Rev. W. W. Rainnie.....Chaplain.	George Robertson.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	David Willet } Charity.

1897.

George Robertson.....President.	Alexander Watson.....Secretary.
Hon. J. Gordon Forbes.1st Vice-President.	John J. Gordon.....Marshal.
J. Roy Campbell .....2d Vice-President.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... }
Rev. James Burgess.....Chaplain.	David Willet } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Robert Milligan..... } Charity.

1898.

George Robertson.....President.	
Hon. J. Gordon Forbes.1st Vice-President.	John J. Gordon }
J. Roy Campbell .....2d Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell..... } Marshals.
Rev. D. J. Fraser, B. D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... }
John White.....Treasurer.	David Willet } Committee of
Alexander Watson.....Secretary.	Andrew Malcolm..... } Charity.

1899.

Hon. J. Gordon Forbes.....President.	
J. Roy Campbell .....1st Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell..... }
Alexander Watson.....2d Vice-President.	John J. Gordon..... } Marshals.
Rev. D. J. Fraser, B. D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... }
John White.....Treasurer.	Thomas White..... } Committee of
A. Gordon Leavitt.....Secretary.	James Fleming..... } Charity.

1900.

Hon. J. Gordon Forbes.....President.	
J. Roy Campbell .....1st Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell.. ... } Marshals.
Alexander Watson..... 2d Vice-President.	John J. Gordon..... } Marshals.
Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL.D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Thomas White..... } Charity.
A. Gordon Leavitt.....Secretary.	James Jack..... }

1901.

J. Roy Campbell .....President.	
Thomas A. Rankine ...1st Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell..... } Marshals.
James F. Robertson.....2d Vice-President.	John J. Gordon..... } Marshals.
Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL.D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Thomas White..... } Charity.
A. Gordon Leavitt.....Secretary.	James Jack }

1902.

J. Roy Campbell .....President.	
Thomas A. Rankine ...1st Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell..... } Marshals.
James F. Robertson.....2d Vice-President.	John J. Gordon..... } Marshals.
Rev. J. A. Morison, Ph.D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
John White.....Treasurer.	Thomas White..... } Charity.
Cyrus F. Inches.....Secretary.	James Jack..... }

1903.

Thomas A. Rankine.....President.	Robert C. Cruikshank.Secretary.
James F. Robertson.....1st Vice-President.	Charles W. Bell..... } Marshals.
Beverley R. Macaulay..2d Vice-President.	John J. Gordon..... } Marshals.
Rev. J. A. Morison, Ph.D.Chaplain.	P. R. Inches, M. D.... } Committee of
A. Gordon Leavitt.....Historian.	Thomas White..... } Charity.
John White.....Treasurer.	Andrew Malcolm..... }

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 68, 9th line, for fifty-four, read thirty-four.

Page 112, for J. G. Fiske, read J. M. C. Fiske.

Office of Historian was created at the quarterly meeting in August, 1903.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Act of Incorporation.....	223
Allan, Harris.....	142
Argyle, Duke of, Visit of.....	128
Badges.....	66, 70, 149, 152
Bagpipes, Gift of.....	99, 151
Balloch, Alexander.....	210
Balls.....	53, 54, 59, 60, 65, 89, 90, 101, 112, 135, 145, 189
Banner.....	70, 97
Barclay, Rev. James, D. D., Sermon by.....	176
Baton, Gift of.....	142, 151
Bequest, Form of.....	225
Bequests.....	225
Black, John.....	20, 25, 29
Black, Hon. William.....	33
Boer War.....	192, 194
Books of the Society.....	119, 151
Boyd, John, M. D.....	25, 43
Boyd, John, jr., M. D.....	43
Boyle, Alexander, M. D.....	64
Bruce, Rev. George, D. D.....	143
Burgess, Rev. James.....	172
Burns, Rev. George, D. D.....	26
Burns, Robert, Centennial Celebration, Birth of.....	74
Caie, Rev. George J., D. D.....	104
Cameron, Rev. R. J.....	110
Campbell, Colin.....	26
Campbell, J. Roy.....	197
Campbell, William.....	20, 22
Castalia, Arrival of S. S. with Scottish Immigrants.....	105
Centennial Ball.....	189
Centennial of the Society, Celebration of.....	170, 175
Centennial of St. George's Society.....	202
Chaplain, Office of.....	67, 77, 81
Christie, James, M. D.....	165
Collier, William E.....	141
Concerts.....	135, 146
Constitution of the Society.....	215
Crookshank, Andrew.....	29
Crookshank, Robert W., sr.....	29, 36, 70

	PAGE
Dinners.....	34, 35, 36, 41, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67 72, 83, 85, 93, 96, 98, 101, 103, 107, 113, 117, 129 131, 138, 147, 152, 155, 161, 170, 179, 182, 196
Donald, Rev. William, D. D.....	77
Donaldson Fund.....	102, 107
Donaldson, Lauchlan.....	23, 85, 102, 107
Duff, Peter.....	209
Duncan, Archibald.....	142
Duncan, John.....	56
Emslie, William W.....	125
Fire of 1877.....	118
Flags.....	70, 151
Forbes, Hon. James Gordon.....	188
Foulis, Robert.....	208
Fraser, Rev. Daniel J., LL. D.....	174
Fredericton, St. Andrew's Society of.....	119
Gilbert, Francis.....	20, 23
Girvan, William.....	196
Gordon, Hon. Arthur, Address to.....	84
Greetings to other Societies.....	60, 61, 150
Highland Society.....	53, 133
Historian, Office of.....	256
History of the Society, Publication of.....	170, 191, 213
Immigrants, Arrival of Scottish.....	105
Inches, P. Robertson, M. D.....	130
Incorporation, Act of.....	223
Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, Address from.....	151, 181
Jack, Adam.....	58
Jack, Henry.....	92
Jack, I. Allen, D. C. L.....	213
Jardine, Alexander.....	66
Jardine, Alexander Campbell.....	133
Jardine, Robert.....	61
Jardine, Robert, jr.....	152
Johnston, Hugh.....	31
Kay, James Murray.....	140
Keltie, Robert.....	91
Kennedy, David, Dinner to.....	93
Kirk, James.....	207
Knox, James.....	136

	PAGE
Lawrence, Joseph W.....	209
Literary Entertainments.....	124, 127, 146
Livingstone, William, M. D.....	208
Lorne, Marquis of, Address to.....	126
Lorne, Marquis of, Celebration of Marriage with Princess Louise.....	101, 105
Macfarlane, James.....	74
McGregor, Charles.....	167
Mackay, Rev. Neil.....	100
MacLaren, Murray, M. D.....	160
McLeod, Alexander.....	35, 210
MacNeil, Rev. Leander George.....	157
Macrae, Rev. Donald, D. D.....	121
Marshall, Hon. Robert.....	127
Mechanics' Institute.....	58
Milligan, James.....	114
Milligan, J. Archibald.....	149
Milligan, Robert.....	154
Morison, Rev. John Archibald, Ph. D.....	201
Morrison, Daniel Alexander, Address to.....	195
Mulls, Snuff.....	70, 97
Murdoch, Gilbert.....	164
Murdoch, William.....	76, 82
Murray, George.....	40
Pagan, William.....	20
Paterson, James, LL. D.....	110
Patron of the Society.....	85
Paul, John.....	22
Picnics.....	65, 66, 67, 90, 94, 113, 123, 126
Pipers.....	62, 106, 147, 168, 173
Pipers Uniform.....	151, 161
Poem by Rev. George Bruce.....	144
Poem by I. Allen Jack.....	171
Poem by William Murdoch.....	76
Poem by ———.....	42
Poems by Lauchlan Donaldson.....	88, 89
Poems by William Murdoch, Dedication of.....	82
Properties of the Society.....	69, 70, 151
Publication Committee.....	191
Punch Bowl.....	70, 151
Rainnie, Rev. William Wright Stuart.....	65
Rankine, Alexander.....	146
Rankine, Thomas A.....	206

	PAGE
Regalia.....	167
Ritchie, Andrew Sterling.....	34
Robertson, George.....	171
Robertson, Hon. John.....	48
Robertson, Thomas Nesbit.....	163
St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton.....	119
St. Andrew's Society, Formation of.....	20, 68
St. Andrew's Society, Incorporation of.....	223
St. George's Society, Address from.....	151, 180
St. George's Society, Presentation to.....	203
St. George's Society, Centennial of.....	202
St. George's Society, Formation of.....	133
St. Patrick's Society, Formation of.....	133
St. John, City of, Celebration of Centennial.....	135
Scottish Nights.....	149, 158, 166, 168, 173, 192, 199, 204
Seal of the Society.....	70, 151, 152
Services, Divine.....	120, 135, 136, 138, 155, 161, 166, 170, 173, 176, 204
Shives, Robert.....	53
Smith, Harry Kebl.....	194
Snuff Mulls.....	70, 97
Standard, Gift of Scottish.....	151
Stanmore, Baron.....	85
Stewart, Vice Admiral Sir Houston, Address to.....	71
Stewart, George.....	95
Stewart, Luke.....	108
Straton, James.....	142
Thomson, William.....	99
Toddy Kettle.....	99, 151
Victoria, Queen, Diamond Jubilee of.....	173
Victoria, Queen, Resolutions on the death of.....	197
Wales, Prince of, Address to.....	83
Wales, Prince of, Reception to.....	82
Walker, John Macara.....	63
Wallace, W. J.....	169
Waters, Rev. David, D. D.....	134
Watson, Alexander.....	167
White, John.....	120
Wishart, John.....	54
Wishart, Rev. W. T.....	207
York, Duke and Duchess of, Visit of.....	199

3E
67
34
71
48
63

19
68
23
80
25
02
43
43
45
4
2
4
3
4
7
1
6

